सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2-2401

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 01

A

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अफ्रीकी चीतों की तुलना में, एशियाई चीते छोटे होते हैं लेकिन उनकी खाल मोटी होती है।
2. संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में 90% चीता शावकों की मृत्यु का प्रमुख कारण परभक्षण है।
3. एशियाई चीते वर्ष 1952 तक भारत से विलुप्त हो चुके थे।
4. अफ्रीकी चीतों को IUCN रेड लिस्ट में 'सुभेद्य' के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

2. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :

वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों (CITES) की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय के COP 19 में, भारत के शीशम को सम्मेलन के परिशिष्ट II में शामिल किया गया था।

कथन-II :

परिशिष्ट II में एक पक्षकार के अनुरोध पर शामिल प्रजातियाँ शामिल हैं जो पूर्व से ही प्रजातियों के व्यापार को नियंत्रित कर रहा है तथा जिन्हें अस्थिर या अवैध शोषण को रोकने के लिये अन्य देशों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. निडेरियन जेलीफिश, समुद्री एनीमोन और प्रवाल सहित जलीय जीवों के एक समूह को संदर्भित करता है।
2. सभी निडेरियन यौन प्रजनन में सक्षम हैं।
3. कुछ निडेरियन शैवाल के साथ सहजीवी संबंध प्रदर्शित कर सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

4. "यह राष्ट्रीय उद्यान वर्ष 1981 में बनाया गया था। इसे वर्ष 1994 में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर रिज़र्व घोषित किया गया था। भारत में पाई जाने वाली नौ गिद्ध प्रजातियों में से सात प्रजातियाँ यहाँ पाई जाती हैं। वह नदी, जो इस उद्यान से होकर दक्षिण से उत्तर की ओर बहती है, घड़ियाल, मगर तथा अन्य जलीय जीवों का आवास है और सबसे कम प्रदूषित नदियों में से एक है तथा यमुना की सहायक नदी है। इस रिज़र्व के भूभाग की विशेषता व्यापक पठार और घाटियाँ है। निम्नलिखित में से किसका वर्णन ऊपर किया गया है?

(a) पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
(b) जिम कॉर्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
(c) दुधवा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
(d) राजाजी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

5. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल में किगाली संशोधन का लक्ष्य वर्ष 2030 तक हाइड्रोफ्लोरोकार्बन (HFC) के उपयोग को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कम करना तथा समाप्त करना है।
2. HFC को क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन (CFC) की तुलना में अधिक शक्तिशाली ओजोन क्षरण पदार्थ (ODS) माना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

6. डेटा प्लेटफॉर्म, 'मरीन सैंड वॉच (Marine Sand Watch)' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह समुद्री पर्यावरण में बालू और अन्य अवसाद निष्कर्षण पर पहला वैश्विक डेटा प्लेटफॉर्म है।
2. इसे GRID-जिनेवा द्वारा विकसित किया गया है, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP) का एक केंद्र है।
3. यह ड्रेजिंग जहाज़ों के संचालन की पहचान करने के लिये जहाज़ों से स्वचालित पहचान प्रणाली (AIS) सिग्नल तथा आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) का उपयोग करता है।
4. इसका अनुमान है कि समुद्री एवं तटीय वातावरण में प्रत्येक वर्ष 50 से 100 अरब टन रेत और अन्य अवसादों को निष्कर्षित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2, 3 और 4
(c) केवल 1, 2 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2, 3 और 4

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1. Consider the following statements:

1. Compared to African cheetahs, Asiatic cheetahs are smaller but have a thicker coat.
2. Cheetah cubs suffer a mortality rate up to 90% in protected areas, mainly due to predation.
3. Asian Cheetahs went extinct in India in the year 1952.
4. African Cheetahs are listed as 'Vulnerable' in IUCN Red List.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

2. Consider the following statements:

Statement–I:
In COP 19 of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), India's Shisham was included in Appendix II of the convention.
Statement–II:
Appendix II contains species included at the request of a Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Cnidarian refer to a group of aquatic animals including jellyfish, sea anemones, and corals.
2. All cnidarians are capable of sexual reproduction.
3. Some cnidarians can exhibit a symbiotic relationship with algae.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

4. "This National Park was created in 1981. It was declared a Project Tiger Reserve by Government of India in 1994. Out of the nine vulture species found in India, seven species are found here. The river, which flows through the reserve from south to north, is home to Gharial and Mugger, and other aquatic fauna and is one of the least polluted rivers and a tributary of Yamuna. The terrain of the reserve is characterized by extensive plateaus and gorges."
Which of the following has been described above?

(a) Panna National Park
(b) Jim Corbett National Park
(c) Dudhwa National Park
(d) Rajaji National Park

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The Kigali Amendment to Montreal protocol aims to phase down and eliminate the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2030.
2. HFCs are considered as more potent Ozone depleting substance (ODS) than Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

6. In context of data platform 'Marine Sand Watch', consider the following statements:

1. It is the first-ever global data platform on sand and other sediment extraction in the marine environment.
2. It is developed by GRID-Geneva, a Centre within the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).
3. It uses Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals from vessels and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to identify the operations of dredging vessels.
4. It estimates that between 50 and 100 billion tons of sand and other sediments are dredged every year in the marine and coastal environment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2, 3 and 4

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7. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुष्पोद्भिद/फेनरोगेम में बीज रहित पौधे तथा पौधे जैसी संरचना होती है जबकि क्रिप्टोगैम में बीज वाले पौधे होते हैं।
2. फेनरोगेम में एक विकसित संवहनी प्रणाली का अभाव होता है जबकि क्रिप्टोगैम में एक सुविकसित संवहनी प्रणाली होती है।
3. भारत के पहले क्रिप्टोगैमिक गार्डन का उद्घाटन उत्तराखंड के देहरादून में किया गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

8. '75 एंडेमिक बर्ड्स ऑफ इंडिया' शीर्षक से एक प्रकाशन जारी किया गया था-

(a) बर्डलाइफ इंटरनेशनल द्वारा
(b) भारतीय प्राणी सर्वेक्षण (ZSI) द्वारा
(c) बॉम्बे नेचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी (BNHS) द्वारा
(d) वेटलैंड्स इंटरनेशनल द्वारा

9. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. निकल
2. पायरीन
3. नाइट्रोजन डाइऑक्साइड
4. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड

उपर्युक्त में से कितने प्रदूषक राष्ट्रीय परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों (NAAQS) के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

10. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

रामसर स्थल		*अवस्थिति*
1. चंद्रताल आर्द्रभूमि	:	उत्तराखंड
2. सूर सरोवर	:	आंध्र प्रदेश
3. सांख्य सागर	:	उत्तर प्रदेश
4. अंसुपा झील	:	मध्य प्रदेश

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं/हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

11. "उत्तरी यूरोप, एशिया और उत्तरी अमेरिका के आसपास केंद्रित, इसका तापमान अपेक्षाकृत मध्यम ठंडा रहता है। अधिकतर स्प्रूस, कुछ चीड़ और देवदार के साथ प्रमुख वनस्पति शंकुधारी सदाबहार है। जीव-जंतुओं में पक्षी, बाज, फर वाले मांसाहारी, छोटे मिंक, एल्क, तेंदुआ, साइबेरियाई बाघ, वूल्वरिन, भेड़िये आदि शामिल हैं।" यह सबसे संभावित वर्णन है

(a) सवाना वनस्पति का
(b) टुंड्रा बायोम का
(c) टैगा बायोम का
(d) शीतोष्ण पर्णपाती वनस्पति का

12. अधिपादप (एपिफाइट्स) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे मेजबान पौधे की सतह पर उगते हैं।
2. मेजबान पौधे उन्हें सूर्य के प्रकाश तक पहुँचने में सहायता करते हैं।
3. ये प्रकृति में परजीवी होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीनों
(d) कोई भी नहीं

13. निम्नलिखित प्रकार के जीवों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हरा शैवाल
2. सायनोबैक्टीरिया
3. डाइएटम
4. डाइनोफ्लैजिलेट्स

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से महासागरों की खाद्य श्रृंखला में प्राथमिक उत्पादक हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1, 3 और 4
(d) उपर्युक्त सभी

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7. Consider the following statements:

1. Phanerogams consist of seedless plants and plant-like organisms whereas Cryptogams consist of seed-bearing plants.
2. Phanerogams lack a developed vascular system whereas Cryptogams have a well-developed vascular system.
3. India's first cryptogamic garden was inaugurated in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

8. A publication titled '75 Endemic Birds of India', was released by

(a) Bird Life International
(b) Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)
(c) Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)
(d) Wetlands International

9. Consider the following:

1. Nickel
2. Pyrene
3. Nitrogen dioxide
4. Carbon dioxide

How many of the above pollutants are covered under National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

10. Consider the following pairs:

Ramsar site		*Location*
1. Chandertal Wetland	:	Uttrakhand
2. Sur Sarovar	:	Andhra Pradesh
3. Sakhya Sagar	:	Uttar Pradesh
4. Ansupa Lake	:	Madhya Pradesh

How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* None

11. "Concentrated around Northern Europe, Asia and North America. It has comparatively moderate cooler temperature. The dominating vegetation is coniferous evergreen, mostly spruce, with some pine and firs. The fauna consists of birds, hawks, fur bearing carnivores, little mink, elks, puma, Siberian tiger, wolverine, wolves etc." This is the most likely description of

(a) Savannah Vegetation
(b) Tundra Biome
(c) Taiga Biome
(d) Temperate Deciduous Vegetation

12. With reference to Epiphytes, consider the following statements:

1. They grow on the surface of the host plant.
2. Host plants assist them in getting access to sunlight.
3. They are parasitic in nature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

13. Consider the following kinds of organisms:

1. Green Algae
2. Cyanobacteria
3. Diatoms
4. Dinoflagellates

Which of the above are primary producers in the food chain of the oceans?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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14. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :

यह अधिनियम केंद्र सरकार को किसी भी उद्योग के संचालन, निषेध, बंद करने या विनियमन के लिये निर्देश जारी करने के लिये अधिकृत करता है।

कथन-II :

इस अधिनियम ने "लोकस स्टैंडी" (Locus Standi) के नियम को शिथिल कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-II सही है, किंतु कथन-I गलत है।

15. महासागरीय अम्लीकरण के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह महासागरों द्वारा कार्बन यौगिकों के अवशोषण के कारण महासागर के pH में कमी है।
2. यह कार्बोनेट आयनों की उपलब्धता को कम करता है और इसलिये कम केल्सीभवन होता है।
3. यह सागरीय जल को समुद्री जीवों के लिये कम संक्षारक बनाता है।
4. यह केवल गहरे महासागरीय क्षेत्रों में होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

16. भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, कौन-सा अनुच्छेद विशेष रूप से नए केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के निर्माण और मौजूदा केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के क्षेत्रों, सीमाओं या नामों के परिवर्तन से संबंधित है?

(a) अनुच्छेद 2 *(b)* अनुच्छेद 3

(c) अनुच्छेद 4 *(d)* अनुच्छेद 5

17. अनुच्छेद 22 के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दंडात्मक हिरासत के मामले में, गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तारी के आधार के विषय में सूचना प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।
2. निवारक हिरासत से सुरक्षा केवल नागरिकों को उपलब्ध है, विदेशियों को नहीं।
3. निवारक हिरासत कानून के तहत किसी भी व्यक्ति की हिरासत किसी भी परिस्थिति में 3 महीने से अधिक नहीं हो सकती।
4. राज्य विधायिका के पास अधिकतम अवधि निर्धारित करने का अधिकार है जिसके लिये किसी व्यक्ति को निवारक हिरासत के तहत गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 3 और 4

(d) केवल 1, 2 और 4

18. मूल कर्त्तव्यों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. छह से चौदह वर्ष की आयु के बीच अपने बच्चे को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करना 42वें संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से अधिनियमित कर्त्तव्यों की मूल सूची का हिस्सा रहा है।
2. देश की रक्षा करना और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर राष्ट्रीय सेवा प्रदान करना मूल कर्त्तव्यों के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं है।
3. संविधान न्यायालय द्वारा उनके सीधे प्रवर्तन का प्रावधान नहीं करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीनों

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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14. Consider the following statements in respect of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

Statement-I:

The act authorizes the central government to issue directions for the operation, prohibition, closure or regulation of any industry.

Statement-II:

The act relaxed the rule of "Locus Standi".

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

15. With reference to ocean acidification, consider the following statements:

1. It is the lowering of ocean pH driven by uptake of carbon compounds by the oceans.
2. It reduces the availability of carbonate ions and hence less calcification.
3. It makes seawater less corrosive to marine organisms.
4. It only occurs in deep ocean areas.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

16. According to the Indian Constitution, which Article deals specifically with the creation of new Union Territories and the alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing Union Territories?

(a) Article 2 *(b)* Article 3

(c) Article 4 *(d)* Article 5

17. Consider the following statements in respect of Article 22:

1. In the case of punitive detention, the arrested person has the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. The protection against preventive detention is available only to citizens and not to aliens.
3. The detention of a person under preventive detention law cannot exceed 3 months under any circumstances.
4. The state legislature has the authority to prescribe the maximum period for which a person can be detained under preventive detention.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

18. With reference to fundamental duties, consider the following statements:

1. To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years has been part of the original list of duties enacted through the 42nd amendment act.
2. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so, is not included under fundamental duties.
3. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the court.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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19. केंद्रीय मंत्रिपरिषद के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मंत्रिपरिषद में मंत्रियों की कुल संख्या लोकसभा की कुल सदस्य संख्या के 10 से 15% के बीच होती है।
2. जबकि प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रपति के प्रसादपर्यंत पद धारण करता है, वहीं अन्य मंत्री प्रधानमंत्री के प्रसादपर्यंत पद धारण करते हैं।
3. मंत्रिपरिषद सामूहिक रूप से संसद के दोनों सदनों के प्रति उत्तरदायी होगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

20. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

मंत्रिमंडल समिति		*अध्यक्ष*
1. राजनीतिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडल समिति	:	प्रधानमंत्री
2. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रिमंडल समिति	:	संसदीय कार्य मंत्री
3. सुरक्षा पर मंत्रिमंडल समिति	:	रक्षा मंत्री
4. आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडल समिति	:	वित्त मंत्री

उपर्युक्त कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* सभी चार

21. भारतीय संसद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी समिति सदन में प्रक्रिया और कामकाज के संचालन के मामलों पर विचार करती है एवं सदन के नियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन की सिफारिश करती है। लोकसभा में इस समिति में पदेन अध्यक्ष के रूप में अध्यक्ष सहित 15 सदस्य होते हैं।

(a) कार्य मंत्रणा समिति

(b) सामान्य प्रयोजन संबंधी समिति

(c) विशेषाधिकार समिति

(d) नियम समिति

22. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के संविधान ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित की है।
2. संविधान ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का कार्यकाल निश्चित किया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही **नहीं** है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

23. किसी राज्य में मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :

एक व्यक्ति जो राज्य विधानमंडल का सदस्य नहीं है, उसे अधिकतम 6 माह की अवधि के लिये मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।

कथन-II :

इस अवधि में, उसे राज्य विधानसभा के लिये निर्वाचित होना पड़ेगा, अन्यथा वह मुख्यमंत्री नहीं रहेगा।

उपरोक्त कथन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।

(d) कथन-II सही है किंतु कथन-I सही नहीं है।

24. राज्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त को हटाया जा सकता है:

(a) राज्य के राज्यपाल द्वारा

(b) राज्य विधानसभा द्वारा

(c) मुख्यमंत्री के एक कार्यकारी आदेश के माध्यम से

(d) राज्य उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया के समान

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19. With reference to the central Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:

1. The total number of ministers in the Council of Ministers shall be in the range of 10 to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
2. While the Prime Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, the other ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
3. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to both the houses of Parliament.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

20. Consider the following pairs:

	Cabinet Committee		*Chairman*
1.	Cabinet committee on Political Affairs	:	Prime Minister
2.	Cabinet committee on Parliamentary Affairs	:	Parliamentary Affairs Minister
3.	Cabinet committee on Security	:	Defense Minister
4.	Cabinet committee on Economic Affairs	:	Finance Minister

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* All four pairs

21. With reference to Parliament of India, which of the following committees consider the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and recommends necessary amendments to the rules of the house, in the Lok Sabha this committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker as its ex-officio chairman?

(a) Business Advisory Committee
(b) General Purpose Committee
(c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
(d) Rules Committee

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The constitution of India has prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The constitution of India has fixed the tenure of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements with reference to appointment of Chief Minister in a State:

Statement-I:
A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for a maximum period of 6 months.
Statement-II:
Within which time, he should be elected to the state legislative assembly, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

24. The state election commissioner can be removed

(a) By the governor of the state
(b) By the state legislative assembly
(c) Through an executive order by the chief minister
(d) Through a removal procedure as that of state High Court judge

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25. PESA (अनुसूचित क्षेत्र तक विस्तारित) अधिनियम के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूची में वर्णित क्षेत्रों पर लागू होता है।
2. यह ग्राम सभा को पंचायत द्वारा कार्यान्वयन से पूर्व आरंभ की गई विकास योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।
3. गोण खनिजों की नीलामी द्वारा दोहन के लिये रियायत प्राप्त करने हेतु ग्राम सभा की पूर्व अनुशंसा अनिवार्य होगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

26. छठी अनुसूची में वर्णित क्षेत्रों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रपति स्वशासी ज़िले या क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन से संबंधित किसी भी विषय की जाँच और रिपोर्ट प्रदान करने के लिये एक आयोग की नियुक्ति कर सकता है।
2. राज्यपाल को स्वशासी ज़िलों को स्थापित और पुनर्स्थापित करने का अधिकार है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

27. भारतीय संविधान की एकात्मक विशेषताओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एकल संविधान
2. एकीकृत न्यायपालिका
3. राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति
4. अखिल भारतीय सेवाएँ

उपरोक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* उपरोक्त सभी

28. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद कानून द्वारा किसी भी अंतर्राज्यीय नदी या नदी घाटी के जल के उपयोग, वितरण या नियंत्रण के संबंध में किसी भी विवाद या शिकायत का न्यायनिर्णयन कर सकती है।
2. अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद एक वैधानिक निकाय है, जिसकी उत्पत्ति सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों से हुई है।
3. भारत के राज्यक्षेत्र में सर्वत्र, संघ के और प्रत्येक राज्य के सार्वजनिक कार्यों, अभिलेखों और न्यायिक कार्यवाहियों को पूरा विश्वास और पूरी मान्यता दी जाएगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) केवल 3 *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

29. संपत्ति के अधिकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संविधान के भाग XI के तहत एक विधिक अधिकार है।
2. इसे संसदीय विधि के माध्यम से विनियमित या संशोधित किया जा सकता है।
3. यह संविधान के मूल ढाँचे का हिस्सा नहीं है।
4. यह केवल कार्यकारी क्रिया के तहत निजी संपत्ति की रक्षा करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* उपरोक्त सभी

30. भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है?

(a) निर्वाचन आयोग लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं के अलावा भारत के राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के पदों के लिये भी चुनाव आयोजित करता है।
(b) भारत का मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त दूसरे कार्यकाल के लिये पुनर्नियुक्ति का पात्र है।
(c) संविधान में निर्वाचन आयोग के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है।
(d) संविधान में चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति के लिये न्यूनतम आयु मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है।

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25. With reference to Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, consider the following statements:

1. It is applicable to the Fifth and Sixth schedule areas.
2. It empowers Gram Sabha to approve plans for development taken up before implementation by Panchayat.
3. Prior recommendation of Gram Sabha is mandatory for grant of concession for minor minerals by auction.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

26. Consider the following statements regarding the sixth Schedule areas:

1. The president can appoint a commission to examine and report on any matter relating to the administration of the autonomous district or regions.
2. The governor is empowered to organize and re-organize the autonomous districts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

27. Consider the following:

1. Single Constitution
2. Integrated Judiciary
3. Appointment of Governor
4. All-India Services

How many of the above are unitary features of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

28. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
2. The Inter-State Council is a statutory body, having its genesis from the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations.
3. Full faith and credit is to be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

29. With respect to the constitutional position of Right to Property, consider the following statements:

1. It is a legal right under Part XI of the constitution.
2. It can be regulated or modified through an ordinary law of Parliament.
3. It is not a part of the basic structure of the constitution.
4. It protects private property under executive action only.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

30. With respect to Election Commission of India, which amongst the following statement is ***not*** correct?

(a) The Election Commission conducts elections to the offices of the President and Vice President of India in addition to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
(b) The Chief Election Commissioner of India is eligible for reappointment for a second term.
(c) The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission
(d) The Constitution has prescribed the minimum age criteria for appointment of election commissioners.

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31. आपातकालीन प्रावधानों के संसदीय अनुमोदन तथा निरसन के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 42वें संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा को इसके जारी होने के एक माह के भीतर अनुमोदित करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया।
2. आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा को दोनों सदनों द्वारा विशेष बहुमत से पारित किया जाना चाहिये।
3. उद्घोषणा को रद्द करने के लिये दोनों सदनों द्वारा साधारण बहुमत से पारित किया जाना आवश्यक है।
4. 38वें संशोधन से पूर्व, उद्घोषणा को राष्ट्रपति स्वयं ही रद्द कर सकता था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

32. भारत में राजद्रोह कानून के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 134A के अंतर्गत राजद्रोह के दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है।
2. यह विधि सरकार के विरुद्ध निष्ठाहीनता, शत्रुता की भावना और असहमति को समाहित करती है।
3. यह एक प्रशमनीय एवं गैर-जमानती अपराध है।
4. इस विधि के अंतर्गत आरोपित व्यक्ति को सरकारी नौकरी से वर्जित कर दिया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

33. हिंदू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1956 के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्ष 2005 से उत्पन्न होने वाले संपत्ति विभाजन के लिये महिलाओं को सहदायिक के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है।
2. इस विधि के अंतर्गत बौद्ध, सिख, जैन, पारसी एवं आर्य समाज, ब्रह्म समाज के अनुयायियों को भी हिंदू माना जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

34. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विक्टोरिया झील युगांडा, तंजानिया और केन्या के मध्य सीमा बनाती है।
2. तांगानिका झील जैरे, तंजानिया और जाम्बिया के मध्य सीमा बनाती है
3. चाड झील चाड, नाइजर, नाइज़ीरिया और कैमरून के मध्य सीमा बनाती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* केवल चार

35. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

बंदरगाह		*के रूप में प्रसिद्ध*
1. कोच्चि बंदरगाह	:	भारत का पहला ट्रांसशिपमेंट टर्मिनल
2. कोलकाता बंदरगाह	:	भारत का एकमात्र प्रमुख नदी तटीय बंदरगाह
3. वधावन बंदरगाह	:	भारत का 12वाँ प्रमुख बंदरगाह

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) तीनों युग्म *(d)* कोई भी युग्म नहीं

36. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

पहाड़ियाँ		*अवस्थिति*
1. शेषचलम पहाड़ियाँ	:	आंध्र प्रदेश
2. जवादी पहाड़ियाँ	:	मध्य प्रदेश
3. सतमाला पहाड़ियाँ	:	ओडिशा
4. अनाईमुडी	:	केरल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* सभी चार युग्म

37. दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में सामान्यत: वर्ष का सबसे बड़ा दिन होता है

(a) दिसंबर माह के दूसरे भाग में
(b) दिसंबर माह के पहले भाग में
(c) जून माह के पहले भाग में
(d) जून माह के दूसरे भाग में

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31. With respect to the parliamentary approval and revocation of emergency provisions, consider the following statements:

1. The 42nd amendment act made the proclamation of emergency to be approved within one month of its issue.
2. The proclamation of emergency must be passed by both the houses with a special majority.
3. The revocation of proclamation is required to be passed by both the houses with simple majority.
4. Before 38th amendment, the proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

32. Consider the following statements about Sedition Law in India:

1. The punishment for Sedition is provided under section 134A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
2. The law covers disloyalty, feelings of enmity and dissent against the government.
3. It is a non-bailable and compoundable offence.
4. A person charged under this law is barred from a government job.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

33. Consider the following statements with reference to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956:

1. Women are recognised as coparceners for property partitions arising from 2005.
2. Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis and followers of Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, are also considered Hindus for this law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Lake Victoria forms the border of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.
2. Lake Tanganyika forms the border of Zaire, Tanzania and Zambia.
3. Lake Chad forms the border of Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

35. Consider the following pairs:

Port		*Well known as*
1. Kochi port	:	India's first transhipment terminal
2. Kolkata port	:	India's sole riverine major port
3. Vadhavan port	:	India's 12th major port

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None of the pairs

36. Consider the following statements:

Hill		*Location*
1. Seshachalam Hills	:	Andhra Pradesh
2. Javadi Hills	:	Madhya Pradesh
3. Satmala Hills	:	Odisha
4. Anaimudi	:	Kerala

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* All four pairs

37. In the southern hemisphere, the longest day of the year normally occurs in the

(a) Second half of month of December
(b) First half of month of December
(c) First half of month of June
(d) Second half of month of June

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38. भारत के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लौह अयस्क को गलाने के लिये मैंगनीज़ एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल है।
2. मैंगनीज़ मुख्यत: धारवाड़ क्रम की चट्टानों से संबंधित है।
3. राजस्थान मैंगनीज़ का प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य है।
4. इसका उपयोग ब्लीचिंग पाउडर, कीटनाशक, रंग-रोगन और बैटरी के निर्माण में भी किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1, 2 और 3
(b) केवल 1, 2 और 4
(c) केवल 3 और 4
(c) 1, 2, 3 और 4

39. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एस्टोनिया
2. पोलैंड
3. स्लोवाकिया
4. बेलारूस
5. लिथुआनिया
6. मैसेडोनिया

उपर्युक्त में से कितने देश यूक्रेन के साथ स्थल सीमा साझा करते हैं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार
(d) केवल पाँच

40. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में कुल अधिष्ठापित विद्युत का लगभग 5% जल विद्युत से प्राप्त होती है।
2. अधिष्ठापन क्षमता के संदर्भ में भारत की दोहन योग्य जल विद्युत क्षमता लगभग 1,48,700 मेगावाट अनुमानित है।
3. भारत में जल विद्युत उत्पादन, 19वीं सदी के अंत में दार्जिलिंग को विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु वर्ष 1897 में एक जल विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापना के साथ शुरू हुआ था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

41. लौह अयस्क के वितरण के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कर्नाटक देश में लौह अयस्क का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है।
2. झारखंड में लौह अयस्क के 25% भंडार मौजूद है और यह देश में कुल लौह अयस्क उत्पादन का लगभग 11.1% उत्पादन करता है।
3. भारत विश्व में लौह अयस्क का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीनों
(d) कोई भी नहीं

42. निम्नलिखित राज्यों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कर्नाटक
2. केरल
3. असम
4. ओडिशा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने राज्यों को आमतौर पर एरेका नट उत्पादक राज्य के रूप में जाना जाता है?

(a) केवल एक राज्य
(b) केवल दो राज्य
(c) केवल तीन राज्य
(d) सभी चार राज्य

43. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

जलाशय		*राज्य*
1. राणा प्रताप सागर	:	बिहार
2. पंचेत	:	मध्य प्रदेश
3. तिलैया	:	आंध्र प्रदेश
4. रामगुंडम्	:	तेलंगाना

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म
(d) सभी चार युग्म

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38. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. Manganese is an important raw material for smelting iron ore.
2. Manganese is mainly associated with Dharwar system.
3. Rajasthan is the leading producer of Manganese.
4. Manganese is used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

39. Consider the following countries:

1. Estonia
2. Poland
3. Slovakia
4. Belarus
5. Lithuania
6. Macedonia

How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Ukraine?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* Only five

40. Consider the following statements:

1. Hydroelectricity accounts for about 5% of total installed electricity in India.
2. India's exploitable hydroelectric potential in terms of installed capacity is estimated to be about 1,48,700 MW.
3. The hydroelectric power generation in India started at end of 19th century with the commissioning of a hydroelectric power plant in 1897 to supply electricity to Darjeeling.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

41. Consider the following statements regarding distribution of iron ore:

1. Karnataka is the third largest producer of Iron Ore in the country.
2. Jharkand has 25% of iron ore reserves and accounts for about 11.1% of total production of iron ore in the country.
3. India is 3rd largest exporter of iron ore in the world.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

42. Consider the following States:

1. Karnataka
2. Kerala
3. Assam
4. Odisha

How many of the above are generally known as arecanut producing states?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

43. Consider the following pairs:

Reservoirs		*States*
1. Rana Pratap Sagar	:	Bihar
2. Panchet	:	Madhya Pradesh
3. Tilaiya	:	Andhra Pradesh
4. Ramagundam	:	Telangana

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs
(d) All four pairs

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44. प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

साहित्यक रचना		*लेखक*
1. इरामावतारम्	:	कंबन
2. रामचन्द्रचरित पुराण	:	तुलसीदास
3. पंचरात्र	:	भास
4. लीलावती-प्रबंधम्	:	नेमिनाथ

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं/हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

45. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

महिला स्वतंत्रता सेनानी		*जिसके लिये जाना जाता है*
1. मातंगिनी हाजरा	:	तमलुक पुलिस स्टेशन में तोड़फोड़ करने के लिये 6,000 से अधिक स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का नेतृत्व किया।
2. एवी कुट्टीमालु अम्मा	:	अंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ एक सेना का नेतृत्व किया एवं "तुम अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाओ और मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाऊँगी" के नारे के साथ जवाब दिया।
3. अरुणा आसफ अली	:	गोवालिया टैंक मैदान में तिरंगा झंडा फहराया

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा/से सही सुमेलित है/हैं?

(a) केवल 2 और 3 *(b)* केवल 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* केवल 1, 2 और 3

46. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, अब्दुर रज्ज़ाक समरकंदी, फ्राँस्वा बर्नियर, पीटर मुंडी, थे

(a) दरबारी इतिहासकार
(b) भारत आए यात्री
(c) अरबी विद्वान
(d) आक्रमणकारी

47. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'फेयॅन्स' शब्द की व्याख्या करता है?

(a) किसानों द्वारा माल तैयार करने के लिये उपयोग किया जाने वाला कच्चा माल।
(b) हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोगों द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाने वाला एक प्रकार का उपकरण।
(c) वह सामग्री जो कृत्रिम रूप से उत्पादित की जाती है, जिसका उपयोग मोती, चूड़ियाँ, झुमके और छोटे बरतन के निर्माण के लिये किया जाता है।
(d) हड़प्पा सभ्यता के दौरान आभूषण बनाने के लिये उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक प्रकार का अर्द्ध-कीमती पत्थर।

48. "वेदों में शाश्वत सत्य समाहित है। इस दर्शन का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्वर्ग और मोक्ष प्राप्त करना था। मोक्ष प्राप्त करने के लिये, वैदिक यज्ञों की दृढ़ता से अनुशंसा की जाती है।" उपरोक्त कथन प्राचीन भारत के भारतीय दर्शन की निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रणाली की मूल मान्यताओं में से एक को दर्शाता है?

(a) सांख्य *(b)* वैशेषिक
(c) न्याय *(d)* मीमांसा

49. मध्यकालीन शहर मांडू के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह गौरी वंश की राजधानी थी।
2. इसकी स्थापना सुल्तान बाज बहादुर ने की थी।
3. मांडू की पठान वास्तुकला दिल्ली की संरचनाओं की तरह है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

50. भारत की गुफा परंपराओं के संदर्भ में- महाजनक जातक, उमग जातक, मारा विजया, निम्नलिखित में से किस गुफा समूह में देखे जा सकते हैं?

(a) एलोरा की गुफाएँ
(b) अजंता की गुफाएँ
(c) एलिफेंटा गुफाएँ
(d) बाघ की गुफाएँ

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44. With reference to ancient Indian History, consider the following:

Literary work	*Author*
1. *Iramavataram*	: Kamban
2. *Ramachandracharita Purana*	: Tulsidasa
3. *Panchratra*	: Bhasa
4. *Lilavati-prabandham*	: Neminath

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

45. Consider the following pairs:

Women freedom fighters		*Well known for*
1. Matangini Hazra	:	Led over 6,000 freedom fighters to ransack the Tamluk police station.
2. AV Kuttimalu Amma	:	Led an army against the British and replied with the slogan "You do your duty and I'll do mine"
3. Aruna Asaf Ali	:	Hoisted the tricolour Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 2 and 3 only *(b)* 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

46. With reference to the Indian History, Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi, Francois Bernier, Peter Mundy, were

(a) Court historians
(b) Travellers to India
(c) Arabic scholars
(d) Invaders

47. Which one of the following explains the term 'faience'?

(a) Raw material used by farmers to produce finished goods.
(b) A kind of tool used by the people of Harappan civilisation.
(c) Material that is artificially produced and used to make beads, bangles, earrings, and tiny vessels.
(d) A type of semi- precious stone used to make ornaments during Harappan civilisation.

48. "The Vedas contain the eternal truth. The principal object of this philosophy is to acquire heaven and salvation. In order to attain salvation, the performance of Vedic sacrifices is strongly recommended."
The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following systems of philosophy of ancient India?

(a) Samkhya *(b)* Vaisheshika
(c) Nyaya *(d)* Mimansa

49. Consider the following statements in respect to the medieval Indian city of Mandu:

1. It was the capital city of Ghauri dynasty.
2. The city was founded by Sultan Baz Bahadur.
3. Pathan architecture of Mandu is similar to the structures of Delhi.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

50. With reference to the cave traditions of India- Mahajanak Jataka, Umag Jataka and Mara Vijaya can be found in which of the following caves?

(a) Ellora Caves
(b) Ajanta Caves
(c) Elephanta Caves
(d) Bagh Caves

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51. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :

16 अगस्त, 1946 को प्रत्यक्ष कार्रवाई दिवस घोषित किया गया।

कथन-II :

लियाकत अली खान द्वारा मुसलमानों के लिये एक पृथक राष्ट्र बनाने की घोषणा की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

52. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अंग्रेज़ों, फ्राँसीसी और डचों ने मसूलीपट्टनम में अपने कारखाने स्थापित किये।
2. अल्फांसो डी अल्बुकर्क ने भारत में ब्लू वाटर पॉलिसी की शुरुआत की।
3. रुडॉल्फ एक्वाविवा और एंथोनी मोंसेरात जहाँगीर के दरबार में आए थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3

(d) कोई भी नहीं

53. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी फसल का उत्पादन मध्यकालीन भारत में शुरू हुआ था?

(a) मक्का, आलू, मिर्च

(b) मक्का, कदन्न, कॉफी

(c) चाय, कॉफी, चावल

(d) आलू, मिर्च, गेहूँ

54. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आधुनिक मनुष्यों के करीबी रहे विलुप्त निएंडरथल के जीनोम का मानचित्रण करने के लिये स्वंते पाबो ने नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता।
2. उन्होंने निएंडरथल के DNA का विश्लेषण और अनुक्रमण किया।
3. DNA में अधिकांश आनुवंशिक सूचनाएँ होती है, जबकि बहुत छोटा माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल जीनोम हज़ारों प्रतियों में व्याप्त होते है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं:

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

55. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :

आदित्य L1 को लैग्रेंज पॉइंट 1 के चारों ओर हैलो ऑर्बिट में स्थापित किया गया है, जो पृथ्वी और सूर्य के बीच स्थित है।

कथन-II :

लैग्रेंज पॉइंट का उपयोग अंतरिक्ष यान द्वारा न्यूनतम ईंधन खपत के साथ एक निश्चित स्थिति में रहने के लिये अंतरिक्ष में पार्किंग स्थल के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-II सही है किंतु कथन-I गलत है।

56. वेब 4.0 का वैकल्पिक नाम क्या है, जो वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब का भविष्य का परिकल्पित चरण है, जिसमें अत्यधिक बौद्धिक अनुप्रयोगों तथा निर्बाध मानव-कंप्यूटर संपर्क की विशेषता होने की उम्मीद है?

(a) हाइपरलिंक्ड वेब *(b)* संवर्द्धित वेब

(c) वर्चुअल वेब *(d)* सिंबियोटिक वेब

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51. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

16 August 1946 was declared as the Direct Action Day.

Statement-II:

It was declared by Liaquat Ali Khan to create a separate nation for Muslims.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

52. With reference to Indian History, consider the following statements:

1. The English, French and Dutch established their factories at Masulipatnam.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque introduced the Blue Water Policy in India.
3. Rudolf Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate visited the court of Jahangir.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) None

53. Which of the following crops were introduced in India during the medieval period?

(a) Corn, potato, chillies

(b) Corn, millet, coffee

(c) Tea, coffee, rice

(d) Potato, chillies, wheat

54. Consider the following statements:

1. Svante Paabo won Nobel prize for genome sequencing of the Neanderthal.
2. Svante Paabo analyzed and sequenced the Nuclear DNA of Neanderthals.
3. Nuclear DNA harbors most of the genetic information, while the much smaller mitochondrial genome is present in thousands of copies.

How many of the above given statements are correct:

(a) Only one *(b)* Ony two

(c) All three *(d)* None

55. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Aditya L1 is placed in a halo orbit around the Lagrange point 1, which is situated between the Earth and the Sun.

Statement-II:

Lagrange points can be used by spacecraft as parking spots in space to remain in a fixed position with minimal fuel consumption.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

56. What is the alternate name for Web 4.0, the envisioned future stage of the World Wide Web that is expected to be characterized by highly intelligent applications and seamless human-computer interaction?

(a) Hyperlinked Web *(b)* Augmented Web

(c) Virtual Web *(d)* Symbiotic Web

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57. ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक सार्वभौमिक लंबी दूरी की सुपरसोनिक बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल प्रणाली है।
2. इसमें एक ठोस प्रणोदक बूस्टर इंजन के साथ तीन चरण वाली मिसाइल है।
3. यह 'दागो और भूल जाओ' सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

58. रेडशिफ्ट परिघटना विस्तारित ब्रह्मांड और बिग बैंग सिद्धांत को समझने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। रेडशिफ्ट घटना के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) रेडशिफ्ट इसलिये होता है क्योंकि आकाशगंगाएँ किसी पर्यवेक्षक से दूर जाने पर लंबी तरंग दैर्ध्य के साथ प्रकाश उत्सर्जित करती हैं।
(b) रेडशिफ्ट पूरी तरह से प्रकाश पर पास की विशाल वस्तुओं के गुरुत्वाकर्षण खिंचाव के कारण होता है।
(c) रेडशिफ्ट अंतर-तारकीय धूल कणों द्वारा प्रकाश के प्रकीर्णन का परिणाम है।
(d) रेडशिफ्ट को दृश्य प्रकाश में देखा जा सकता है, विद्युत चुंबकीय स्पेक्ट्रम के अन्य भागों में नहीं।

59. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन (ORS) जल, कार्बोहाइड्रेट और प्रोटीन का एक संयोजन है। यह निर्जलीकरण को रोकने का एक तरीका है।
2. जब अंत:शिरा चिकित्सा उपलब्ध अथवा संभव नहीं होती है तो दस्त से होने वाले निर्जलीकरण को रोकने एवं उसका उपचार करने के लिये अंत:शिरा पुनर्जलीकरण चिकित्सा का एक विकल्प है।

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) कोई भी नही

60. तपेदिक (TB) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक गैर-संक्रामक रोग है।
2. यह बैसिलस माइक्रोबैक्टीरियम के कारण होता है।
3. दवा प्रतिरोधी TB के उपचार के लिये बेडाक्विलिन और डेलामेनिड का उपयोग किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

61. बायोकंप्यूटर का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या है, जो जीव विज्ञान और कंप्यूटर विज्ञान के सम्मिश्रण से एक उभरा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है?

(a) डेटा विश्लेषण के लिये उन्नत सॉफ्टवेयर एल्गोरिदम विकसित करना।
(b) अभिकलनात्मक कार्यों के लिये जैविक अणुओं और प्रणालियों का उपयोग करना।
(c) पारंपरिक कंप्यूटरों की प्रोसेसिंग गति को बढ़ाना।
(d) कंप्यूटिंग में जैविक यांत्रिकी के उपयोग का परीक्षण करना।

62. दुर्लभ मृदा तत्त्वों (REE) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. REE केवल पृथ्वी पर पाए जाते हैं और किसी अन्य खगोलीय पिंड में मौजूद नहीं हैं।
2. REE 15 तत्त्वों का एक समूह है, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से रेडियोधर्मी सामग्री शामिल है।
3. चीन दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा REE उत्पादक और निर्यातक है।
4. REE का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से कृषि उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 3
(c) केवल 3 और 4
(d) केवल 1, 2 और 4

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57. Consider the following statements with reference to Brahmos Missile:

1. It is a long range supersonic ballistic missile system.
2. It has a three-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine.
3. It operates on 'Fire and Forget' principle.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

58. The Redshift phenomenon plays a pivotal role in understanding the expanding universe and the Big Bang theory. Which of the following statements about the Redshift phenomena is correct?

(a) Redshift occurs because galaxies emit light with longer wavelengths when moving away from an observer.
(b) Redshift is solely caused by the gravitational pull of nearby massive objects on light.
(c) Redshift is the consequence of the scattering of light by interstellar dust particles.
(d) Redshift can be observed in visible light and not in other parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

59. Consider the following statements:

1. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), a method of preventing dehydration that contains water, carbohydrates and proteins.
2. ORS is an alternative to intravenous rehydration therapy for preventing and treating dehydration from diarrhea when intravenous therapy is not available or feasible.

Choose the correct option:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. With reference to Tuberculosis (TB), consider the following statements:

1. It is a non-communicable disease.
2. It is caused by Bacillus Mycobacterium.
3. Bedaquiline and Delamanid are used for treatment of drug resistant TB.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

61. What is the primary focus of biocomputers, a burgeoning field at the intersection of biology and computer science?

(a) Developing advanced software algorithms for data analysis.
(b) Utilizing biological molecules and systems for computational tasks.
(c) Enhancing the processing speed of traditional computers.
(d) Investigating the use of biological mechanics in computing.

62. Consider the following statements with regard to Rare Earth Elements (REE):

1. REEs are only found on Earth and are not present in any other celestial bodies.
2. REEs are a group of 15 elements, primarily comprising radioactive materials.
3. China is the world's largest producer and exporter of REEs.
4. REEs are primarily used in the production of agricultural fertilizers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

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63. हाल ही में समाचारों में रहे TEMPO (ट्रोपोस्फेरिक एमिशन मॉनिटरिंग ऑफ पॉल्यूशन) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्देश्य अंतरिक्ष से उत्तरी अमेरिका में वायु प्रदूषण की निगरानी करना है।
2. इसे कनाडाई अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी द्वारा प्रमोचित किया गया था।
3. यह प्रकाश की दृश्यमान और पराबैंगनी तरंगदैर्ध्य के प्रति संवेदनशील है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीनों
(d) कोई नहीं

64. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन "थ्री-पैरेंट बेबी" शब्द का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन करता है?

(a) तीन अलग-अलग माता-पिता से प्राप्त आनुवंशिक सामग्री के साथ जन्मा संतति।
(b) एक बच्चा जिसका पालन-पोषण सह-पालन व्यवस्था में तीन देखभालकर्त्ताओं द्वारा किया जाता है।
(c) तीन दाताओं के साथ इन विट्रो निषेचन के माध्यम से जन्मा संतति।
(d) विभिन्न माता-पिता के तीन माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल DNA के माध्यम से जन्मा संतति।

65. जेनेरिक दवाओं के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इन्हें औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम 1940 के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है।
2. जेनेरिक दवाएँ आमतौर पर अपनी समकक्ष प्रभावकारिता के कारण ब्रांड-नाम वाली दवाओं की तुलना में अधिक महँगी होती हैं।
3. जेनेरिक दवाओं का विकास और विपणन उन्हीं दवा कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है जो ब्रांड-नाम वाली दवाओं का उत्पादन करती हैं।
4. प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जन औषधि का उद्देश्य जेनेरिक दवाओं को बढ़ावा देना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

66. प्रयोगशाला में विकसित हीरों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I :
प्रयोगशाला में विकसित हीरों की रासायनिक संरचना और भौतिक गुण प्राकृतिक हीरे के समान ही होते हैं।

कथन-II :
प्रयोगशाला में विकसित हीरे अपनी विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया के कारण प्राकृतिक हीरे की तुलना में कम पर्यावरण के अनुकूल होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-II सही है, किंतु कथन-I गलत है।

67. सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (GNP) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसमें खाड़ी देशों में कार्यरत भारतीय नागरिक के स्वामित्व वाले उत्पादन के कारकों से होने वाली आय शामिल है।
2. इसमें भारत में कार्यरत विदेशी की आय शामिल नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 न ही 2

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63. With reference to TEMPO (Tropospheric Emissions Monitoring of Pollution), recently seen in news, consider the following statements:

1. It intends to track air pollution over North America from space.
2. It was launched by Canadian Space Agency.
3. It is sensitive to visible and ultraviolet wavelengths of light.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

64. Which one of the following statement best describes the term 'three parent baby'?

(a) A child born with genetic material from three different parents.
(b) A child who is raised by three caregivers in a co-parenting arrangement.
(c) A child conceived through in vitro fertilization with three donors.
(d) A child born through three mitochondrial DNA of different parents.

65. With respect to Generic drugs, consider the following statements:

1. Generic drugs are defined under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
2. Generic drugs are generally more expensive than brand-name drugs due to their equivalent efficacy.
3. Generic drugs are developed and marketed by the same pharmaceutical companies that produce brand-name drugs.
4. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana aims to promote generic drugs.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

66. With respect to the lab grown diamonds, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
Lab-grown diamonds have the same chemical composition and physical properties as natural diamonds.
Statement-II:
Lab-grown diamonds are less environmentally friendly than natural diamonds due to their manufacturing process.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

67. With reference to Gross National Products (GNP), consider the following statements:

1. It includes income from the factors of production owned by a citizen of India working in Gulf countries.
2. It excludes the income of a foreigner working in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) अवस्फीतक के बीच महत्त्वपूर्ण अंतर का सटीक वर्णन करता है?

(a) CPI में देश के भीतर उत्पादित सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कीमतें शामिल होती हैं, जबकि GDP अवस्फीतक केवल उपभोक्ता द्वारा उपभोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर विचार करता है।

(b) CPI में आयातित वस्तुओं की कीमतें शामिल होती हैं, जबकि GDP अवस्फीतक में आयातित वस्तुओं की कीमतें शामिल नहीं होती हैं।

(c) CPI अपने उत्पादन स्तर के आधार पर वस्तुओं के लिये अलग-अलग भार का उपयोग करता है, जबकि GDP अवस्फीतक सभी वस्तुओं के लिये भार नियत रखता है।

(d) CPI और GDP अवस्फीतक अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में समान हैं और किसी भी तरीके से भिन्न नहीं हैं।

69. भारत में मुद्रा आपूर्ति उपायों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. M1 में जनता द्वारा रखी गई मुद्रा और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा रखी गई शुद्ध मांग जमा शामिल है।
2. M4 धन आपूर्ति का सबसे तरल माप है, जो दिन-प्रतिदिन के लेनदेन के लिये उपयुक्त है।
3. तरलता के उच्च स्तर के कारण M3 को नैरो मनी भी कहा जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई नहीं

70. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'तरलता पाश' शब्द का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन करता है?

(a) ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें धन की बढ़ती आपूर्ति के कारण बंधपत्र की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं।

(b) ऐसा परिदृश्य जिसमें बाज़ार की ब्याज दर में गिरावट की उम्मीद है, जिससे बंधपत्र पर पूंजीगत लाभ होगा।

(c) ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें अर्थव्यवस्था में अतिरिक्त धन प्रविष्ट के बजाय लोग बंधपत्र रखना पसंद करते हैं।

(d) ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें लोग अर्थव्यवस्था में अतिरिक्त धन प्रविष्ट पर भी बंधपत्र के बजाय नकदी अधिशेष के रूप में जमा रखना पसंद करते हैं।

71. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुद्रा का प्रचलन
2. वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमा पूंजी।
3. भारत सरकार द्वारा आर.बी.आई. के पास जमा पूंजी।
4. RBI के पास वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जमा पूंजी।

उच्च शक्ति मुद्रा में उपर्युक्त में से क्या शामिल है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

72. राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन (एफ.आर.बी.एम.ए.) अधिनियम, 2003 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मध्यम अवधि की राजकोषीय नीति वक्तव्य जी.डी.पी. विकास दर के संबंध में अर्थव्यवस्था की संभावनाओं से संबंधित है।
2. राजकोषीय नीति वक्तव्य वर्तमान नीतियों की जाँच करने और महत्त्वपूर्ण राजकोषीय उपायों में किसी भी विचलन को उचित ठहराने से संबंधित है।
3. मैक्रोइकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क स्टेटमेंट विशिष्ट वित्तीय संकेतकों के लिये तीन साल के रोलिंग लक्ष्य से संबंधित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

73. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राजकोषीय घाटा सरकार के कुल व्यय और उधार सहित कुल प्राप्तियों के बीच का अंतर है।
2. प्राथमिक घाटा राजकोषीय घाटे और शुद्ध ब्याज देनदारियों के बीच का अंतर है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 न ही 2

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68. Which of the following statements accurately describes a key difference between the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator?

(a) CPI includes prices of all goods and services produced within a country, while GDP deflator considers only goods consumed by the consumer.

(b) CPI incorporates prices of imported goods, whereas GDP deflator excludes prices of imported goods.

(c) CPI uses varying weights for goods based on their production levels, while GDP deflator maintains constant weights for all goods.

(d) CPI and GDP deflator are identical in their methodology and do not differ in any significant way.

69. Consider the following statements with regard to money supply measures in Indian Economy:

1. M1 includes currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.
2. M4 is the most liquid measure of money supply, suitable for day-to-day transactions.
3. M3 is also referred to as narrow money due to its high level of liquidity.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

(a) Only One *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

70. Which one of the following best describes the term 'Liquidity trap'?

(a) A situation where bond prices rise due to an increased supply of money.

(b) A scenario in which the market interest rate is expected to decline, causing capital gains on bonds.

(c) A condition where people prefer holding bonds over money when additional money is injected into the economy.

(d) A situation where people prefer holding money over bonds even when additional money is injected into the economy.

71. Consider the following with reference to Indian Economy:

1. Currency in circulation
2. Vault cash of commercial banks
3. Deposits held by the Government of India with RBI
4. Deposits of commercial banks with RBI

High powered money includes how many of the above?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

72. With reference to the three policy statements mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003, consider the following statements:

1. The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement deals with the prospects of the economy with respect to the GDP growth rate.
2. The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement deals with examining current policies and justifying any deviation in important fiscal measures.
3. The Macroeconomic Framework Statement deals with a three-year rolling target for specific fiscal indicators

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

73. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian Economy:

1. Fiscal deficit is the difference between government's total expenditure and total receipts, including borrowing.
2. Primary deficit is the difference between fiscal deficit and net interest liabilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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74. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सेवाओं, स्थानांतरण और आय के प्रवाह सहित अदृश्य।
2. अगर कोई भारतीय अमेरिकी कार कंपनी खरीदता है।
3. एक चीनी ग्राहक को एक भारतीय कंपनी के शेयर की बिक्री।
4. प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI), विदेशी संस्थागत निवेश (FII) और बाह्य उधार,

भुगतान संतुलन के पूंजी खाता लेनदेन में उपर्युक्त में से कितने शामिल हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

75. LIBOR (लंदन इंटरबैंक ऑफर रेट) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. LIBOR वह बेंचमार्क ब्याज दर है जिस पर वैश्विक बैंक एक दूसरे को अल्पकालिक ऋण देते हैं।
2. LIBOR को SOFR (सुरक्षित ओवरनाइट फाइनेंसिंग दर) द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा।
3. RBI ने बैंकों से MIBOR से पूर्ण परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित करने को कहा है जो LIBOR पर आधारित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

76. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठन 'ग्लोबल लिवेबिलिटी इंडेक्स' जारी करता है?

(a) विश्व आर्थिक मंच
(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष
(c) इकॉनामिक इंटेलीजेंस युनिट
(d) संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम

77. मुद्रास्फीति में वृद्धि के निम्नलिखित प्रभावों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ने से अर्थव्यवस्था की मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन हो जाता है।
2. मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ने से निर्यात कम प्रतिस्पर्द्धी हो जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (MPEDA) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह वर्ष 1972 में गठित वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय का एक वैधानिक निकाय है।
2. इसे समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने का प्राथमिक कार्य सौंपा गया है।
3. यह निर्यात के लिये समुद्री उत्पादों हेतु मानक और विशिष्टताएँ भी निर्धारित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई नहीं

79. भारत विश्व बैंक समूह की निम्नलिखित में से किस एजेंसी का हिस्सा **नहीं** है?

(a) निवेश विवादों के निपटारे के लिये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केंद्र
(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (IDA)
(c) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम (IFC)
(d) बहुपक्षीय निवेश गारंटी एजेंसी (MIGA)

80. राष्ट्रीय बौद्धिक संपदा जागरूकता मिशन (NIPAM) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. NIPAM का लक्ष्य भारत में उद्यमियों और युवा पेशेवरों को IP जागरूकता और बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है।
2. यह कार्यक्रम विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

81. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. किसानों द्वारा बीज एवं खाद पर किया जाने वाला व्यय
2. भाड़े के श्रमिकों की मज़दूरी
3. ईंधन और सिंचाई की लागत
4. अवैतनिक पारिवारिक श्रम का एक आरोपित मूल्य
5. स्वामित्व वाली भूमि का राजस्व माफ

शस्य के लिये न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) निर्धारित करते समय केंद्र सरकार उपर्युक्त में से कितने मापदंडों पर विचार करती है?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

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74. Consider the following particulars:

1. Invisibles including services, transfers and flows of income
2. An Indian buys a US Car Company
3. Sale of share of an Indian company to a Chinese customer
4. Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) and external borrowings

How many of the above are included in capital account transaction of Balance of Payment?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

75. With reference to LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate), consider the following statements:

1. LIBOR is the benchmark interest rate at which global banks lend to one another for short term loans.
2. LIBOR will be replaced by SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing rate).
3. RBI has asked banks to ensure complete transition from MIBOR which is based on LIBOR.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

76. Which of the following organizations releases 'Global Liveability Index'?

(a) World Economic Forum
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) Economic Intelligence Unit
(d) United Nation Environment Program

77. Consider the following effects of increase in inflation:

1. With increased inflation the currency of the economy depreciates.
2. With increased inflation, exports become less competitive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

78. Consider the following statements with reference to Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA):

1. It is a statutory body of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry formed in 1972.
2. It is entrusted with the primary task of promotion of export of marine products.
3. It also sets the standards and specifications for marine products for export.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

79. India is not a part of which of the following agency of World Bank Group?

(a) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
(b) International Development Association (IDA)
(c) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
(d) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

80. Consider the following statements with reference to National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM):

1. NIPAM aims to impart IP awareness and basic training to entrepreneurs and young professionals in India.
2. This program is implemented by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following:

1. Expenses incurred by farmers on seed and fertilizers
2. Wages of hired labour
3. Cost of fuel and irrigation
4. Imputed value of unpaid family labour
5. Revenue forgone on owned land

How many of the above parameters are considered by the Union Government while determining the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the crop?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

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82. निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने लोक सेवकों के चयन और भर्ती की खुली प्रतियोगिता प्रणाली शुरू की?

(a) 1833 का चार्टर अधिनियम
(b) 1813 का चार्टर अधिनियम
(c) 1853 का चार्टर अधिनियम
(d) 1861 का भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम

83. विजयनगर साम्राज्य की अमरनायक प्रणाली के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस प्रणाली की कई विशेषताएँ दिल्ली सल्तनत की इक्ता प्रणाली से ली गई थीं।
2. वे वंशानुगत क्षेत्रीय स्वामी थे।
3. उन्होंने विजयनगर के राजाओं को एक प्रभावी युद्ध शक्ति प्रदान की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

84. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'शालभंजिका' शब्द की व्याख्या करता है?

(a) बौद्ध संघ में भिक्षुणी
(b) एलीफेंटा गुफाओं में पत्थर की मूर्ति
(c) नदी देवी का अवतार जो कि आमतौर पर नागर मंदिर में गर्भगृह के प्रवेश द्वार पर पाया जाता है।
(d) वह महिला जिसके स्पर्श से वृक्षों में फूल आए और फल लगे।

85. चोलकालीन कांस्य मूर्तिकला के संदर्भ में नटराज को निम्नलिखित में से किसका दमन करते हुए दिखाया गया है?

(a) मार *(b)* अपस्मार
(c) त्रिपुरासुर *(d)* हिरण्यकश्यप

86. हाल के समाचारों में प्राय: देखा जाने वाला 'ताकुशास्त्र' (Taccusastra) शब्द किससे संबंधित है?

(a) काष्ठशिल्प का विज्ञान
(b) औषध विज्ञान पर संस्कृत ग्रंथ
(c) ज्योतिष शास्त्र का अध्ययन
(d) युद्ध का अध्ययन

87. भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत की हिंदुस्तानी शैली के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ख्याल संगीत की उत्पत्ति का श्रेय अमीर खुसरो को दिया जाता है।
2. ख्याल संगीत में ध्रुपद की तुलना में 'तान' को बहुत कम जगह दी गई है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

88. स्वामी विवेकानंद के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही **नहीं** है?

(a) उन्होंने वेदांत और योग के भारतीय दर्शन को पश्चिमी दुनिया से परिचित कराया।
(b) उन्होंने वर्ष 1893 में शिकागो (अमेरिका) में आयोजित प्रथम धर्म संसद में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।
(c) वे वर्ष 1987 में रामकृष्ण मिशन में शामिल हुए, जो उनके गुरु स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस द्वारा स्थापित संगठन था।
(d) उनका राष्ट्रवाद भारतीय आध्यात्मिकता और नैतिकता में गहराई से निहित है।

89. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों पर विचार कीजिये?

1. अरबिंदो घोष
2. बिपिन चंद्र
3. राजनारायण बोस
4. अश्विनी कुमार दत्त
5. सुरेंद्र नाथ बनर्जी

उपरोक्त में से कितने व्यक्तित्व भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस (INC) के गरम दल से संबंधित हैं?

(a) केवल दो
(b) केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार
(d) सभी पाँच

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82. Which amongst the following acts introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants?

(a) Charter Act of 1833
(b) Charter Act of 1813
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) Indian Council Act of 1861

83. Consider the following statements in respect to the Amara-Nayaka system of Vijaynagara Empire :

1. Many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of Delhi Sultanate.
2. They were hereditary territorial lords.
3. They provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

84. Which one of the following explains the term 'Shalabhanjika'?

(a) Bhikkuni in the Buddhist sangha.
(b) Stone sculpture at the Elephanta Caves.
(c) Incarnation of river goddess usually found at the entrance of a garbhagriha in a Nagara temple.
(d) Woman whose touch caused trees to flower and bear fruit.

85. With reference to the Chola period bronze sculpture, the Nataraja is shown suppressing which of the following?

(a) Mara *(b)* Apasmara
(c) Tripurasura *(d)* Hiranyakashyap

86. With reference to the Indian History, what does the term 'Taccusastra' refers?

(a) Science of carpentry
(b) Sanskrit text on medicine
(c) Study of astrology
(d) Study of war

87. Consider the following statements with reference to Hindustani style of Indian classical music :

1. The origin of Khyal music is attributed to Amir Khusrau.
2. 'Taan' is given much less room in the Khyal music as compared to Dhrupad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

88. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct with reference to Swami Vivekananda?

(a) He introduced Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world.
(b) He represented India in the first Parliament of Religion held in Chicago (U.S.) in 1893.
(c) He joined Ramakrishna Mission in 1987, an organisation established by his Guru Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
(d) His nationalism is deeply rooted in Indian spirituality and morality.

89. Consider the following personalities with reference to Indian History :

1. Aurobindo Ghosh
2. Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Rajnarayan Bose
4. Ashwini Kumar Dutt
5. Surendranath Banerjee

How many of the above personalities are associated with extremist faction of Indian National Congress (INC)?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) All five

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90. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

पुरस्कार		*संबंध*
1. ध्यानचंद पुरस्कार	:	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने में योगदान के लिये।
2. मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद ट्रॉफी	:	अंतर-विश्वविद्यालय टूर्नामेंट में शीर्ष प्रदर्शन के लिये।
3. तेनजिंग नोर्गे राष्ट्रीय साहसिक पुरस्कार	:	भूमि, समुद्र और वायु पर साहसिक गतिविधियों या खेलों के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट उपलब्धियों को मान्यता देने के लिये।
4. अर्जुन पुरस्कार	:	चार वर्षों की अवधि में लगातार अच्छे प्रदर्शन हेतु सम्मानित करने के लिये

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

91. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ग्लोबल मीथेन प्लेज, मीथेन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिये क्रियाओं को उत्प्रेरित करने हेतु वर्ष 2021 में COP 26 में शुरू की गई एक पहल है।
2. ग्लोबल एनर्जी मॉनिटर एक गैर-लाभकारी संगठन है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के लिये वैश्विक गतिविधियों के समर्थन में जानकारी को विकसित और साझा करना है।
3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मीथेन उत्सर्जन वेधशाला यूनेस्को की एक पहल है, जिसे वर्ष 2021 में यूरोपीय आयोग के समर्थन से शुरू किया गया था।
4. भारत वैश्विक मीथेन पहल का भागीदार देश है।
5. WRI इंडिया (गैर-लाभकारी संगठन), भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ (CII) और द एनर्जी एंड रिसोर्सेज़ इंस्टीट्यूट (TERI) के नेतृत्व में भारत ग्रीनहाउस गैस कार्यक्रम, ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को मापने और प्रबंधित करने के लिये एक उद्योग-आधारित स्वैच्छिक ढाँचा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1, 2, 4 और 5 *(b)* केवल 1, 3 और 4
(c) केवल 2, 3 और 5 *(d)* 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

92. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम (WPA), 1972 देश की पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से जंगली जानवरों, पक्षियों एवं पौधों की सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।
2. वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2022 ने विशेष रूप से संरक्षित जानवरों के लिये अनुसूचियों की संख्या 4 से घटाकर 1 कर दी है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

93. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तिलारी उत्तराखंड का छठा वन्यजीव कॉरिडोर है जिसे 'संरक्षण रिज़र्व' घोषित किया गया है।
2. खिरम संरक्षण रिज़र्व हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत में वन क्षेत्र के बाहर वृक्षारोपण की पहल पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अमेरिकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी (USAID) द्वारा शुरू की गई है।
2. C40 जलवायु संकट का सामना करने के लिये आवश्यक तत्काल कार्रवाई करने हेतु विश्व के प्रमुख शहरों के लगभग 100 महापौरों का एक नेटवर्क है।
3. वणीकरण परियोजना झाड़ीयुक्त पौधों, विशेषकर सेन्ना स्पेक्टेबिलिस को खत्म करने के लिये है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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90. Consider the following pairs:

	Award		*Known for*
1.	Dhyan Chand Award	:	For contribution towards the promotion of Sports.
2.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy	:	For top performance in inter-university tournament.
3.	Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award	:	To recognize outstanding achievements in the field of adventure activities or sports on land, sea and air.
4.	Arjuna award	:	Given out for consistent good performance over a period of four years.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

91. Consider the following statements:

1. Global Methane Pledge is an initiative launched at COP 26 in 2021 to catalyse action to reduce methane emissions.
2. Global Energy Monitor is a non-profit organization which aims to develop and share information in support of worldwide movement for clean energy.
3. International Methane Emissions Observatory is an initiative by UNESCO, launched in 2021 with support from European commission.
4. India is a partner country of global methane initiative.
5. India Greenhouse Gas Program led by WRI India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) is an industry-led voluntary framework to measure and manage greenhouse gas emissions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only *(b)* 1,3 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 5 only *(d)* 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

92. Consider the following statements:

1. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants with a view to ensure the ecological and environmental security of the country.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 has reduced the number of schedules for specially protected animals from four to one.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

93. Consider the following statements:

1. Tillari is the sixth wildlife corridor of Uttarakhand to be declared as a 'conservation reserve'.
2. Khiram conservation reserve is located in Himachal Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI) initiative is launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change and United Nation Forum on Forests.
2. C40 is a network of nearly 100 mayors of the world's leading cities to deliver urgent action needed to confront climate crisis.
3. Vanikaran Project is an afforestation project to root out invasive plants, especially *'Senna spectabilis'*.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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95. हाल ही में चर्चा में रहा 'फिनलैंडाइज़ेशन' शब्द से तात्पर्य है

(a) शीत युद्ध के दशक के दौरान फिनलैंड ने रूस और पश्चिम के बीच सख्त तटस्थता की नीति अपनाई।

(b) शीत युद्ध के दौरान रूस और अमेरिका के बीच निरस्त्रीकरण समझौता।

(c) इज़रायल, यू.ए.ई. और बहरीन के बीच शांति समझौता, जिसकी मध्यस्थता फिनलैंड ने की।

(d) डेनमार्क, स्वीडन, नॉर्वे और फिनलैंड के बीच सहयोग।

96. भारत की मेज़बानी में G20 की थीम "वसुधैव कुटुंबकम" है अर्थात् एक विश्व, एक परिवार, एक भविष्य। "वसुधैव कुटुंबकम" श्लोक किस उपनिषद् से लिया गया है?

(a) मुण्डकोपनिषद्

(b) महोपनिषद्

(c) कठोपनिषद्

(d) छांदोग्य उपनिषद्

97. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत का समुद्री क्षेत्र बेसलाइन से 200 समुद्री मील तक विस्तृत है।
2. भारत अपने समुद्री क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले समुद्री धन, खनिज और अन्य मूल्यवान वस्तुओं पर दावा कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

98. ऑप्टिकल फाइबर आधुनिक दूरसंचार का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक है। ऑप्टिकल फाइबर के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) यह डेटा संचरित करने के लिये विद्युत संकेतों का उपयोग करते हैं।

(b) कुशल डेटा संचरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये इन्हें मुख्य रूप से ताँबे का बनाया जाता है।

(c) यह प्रकाश का उपयोग करके डेटा संचरित करने के लिये कुल आंतरिक प्रतिबिंब के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है।

(d) यह सिग्नल हानि और प्रसार के प्रति प्रतिरक्षित होते हैं, जो लंबी दूरी पर उचित डेटा संचरण सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

99. बराक नदी के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बराक नदी म्याँमार की चिंडविन नदी की सहायक नदी है जो पूर्व की ओर प्रवाहित होते हुए भारत के मणिपुर राज्य में प्रवेश करती है।
2. कुशियारा और सूरमा नदी दो सहायक नदियाँ हैं जो बराक नदी से विभाजित होकर बांग्लादेश में पुन: मिल जाती हैं।
3. भारत और बांग्लादेश ने कुशियारा नदी के जल बँटवारे के लिये एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

100. "ब्रह्म ब्रह्मांड के निर्माता हैं, ज्ञान और शक्ति में परिपूर्ण हैं एवं आत्माओं तथा तत्त्व से भिन्न हैं।"
उपर्युक्त कथन निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय दार्शनिक की मूल मान्यताओं में से एक को दर्शाता है?

(a) रामानुजाचार्य

(b) निम्बार्क

(c) वल्लभाचार्य

(d) माधवाचार्य

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95. Recently seen in the news, 'Finlandization' refers to

(a) Policy of strict neutrality between Russia and the West that Finland followed during the decades of the Cold War.

(b) Disarmament agreement between Russia and USA during the Cold War.

(c) Peace deal between Israel, the UAE and Bahrain and is mediated by Finland.

(d) Co-operation between Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

96. As host, India's G-20 theme is "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - One World, One Family, One Future". The shloka of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", has been taken from which Upanishad?

(a) Mundaka Upanishad

(b) Maha Upanishad

(c) Katho Upanishad

(d) Chandogya Upanishad

97. Consider the following statements:

1. India's territorial waters extend up to 200 nautical miles from the base line.
2. A coastal state in India can claim sea wealth, minerals and other things of value found in India's territorial waters.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

98. Optical fibers are a crucial component of modern telecommunications. Which of the following statements regarding optical fibers is correct?

(a) It uses electrical signals to transmit data.

(b) It is primarily made of copper to ensure efficient data transmission.

(c) It operates on the principle of total internal reflection to transmit data using light.

(d) It is immune to signal loss and dispersion, ensuring perfect data transmission over long distance

99. With reference to Barak River, consider the following statements:

1. Barak river is a distributary of Chindwin river of Myanmar which takes east turn and enters in Manipur state of India.
2. Kushiyara and Surma rivers are two distributaries that bifurcate from Barak river and rejoin in Bangladesh.
3. India and Bangladesh have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for sharing the water of Kushiyara river.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

100. "Brahman is the creator of the universe, perfect in knowledge and power and is distinct from souls and matter."

The above statement reflects one of the core beliefs of which one of the following Indian philosophers?

(a) Ramanujacharya

(b) Nimbarka

(c) Vallabhacharya

(d) Madhavacharya

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रफ कार्य हेतु

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2401

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 01

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
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    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2401

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 01

A

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(d)	26	(b)	51	(c)	76	(c)
2	(c)	27	(d)	52	(a)	77	(c)
3	(c)	28	(b)	53	(a)	78	(c)
4	(a)	29	(c)	54	(b)	79	(a)
5	(d)	30	(d)	55	(a)	80	(d)
6	(c)	31	(a)	56	(d)	81	(c)
7	(a)	32	(a)	57	(a)	82	(c)
8	(b)	33	(a)	58	(a)	83	(c)
9	(c)	34	(c)	59	(b)	84	(d)
10	(d)	35	(b)	60	(b)	85	(b)
11	(c)	36	(b)	61	(b)	86	(a)
12	(b)	37	(a)	62	(b)	87	(a)
13	(d)	38	(b)	63	(b)	88	(c)
14	(b)	39	(b)	64	(a)	89	(c)
15	(b)	40	(b)	65	(a)	90	(d)
16	(b)	41	(b)	66	(c)	91	(a)
17	(a)	42	(c)	67	(c)	92	(a)
18	(a)	43	(a)	68	(b)	93	(d)
19	(d)	44	(c)	69	(a)	94	(b)
20	(a)	45	(c)	70	(d)	95	(a)
21	(d)	46	(b)	71	(d)	96	(b)
22	(c)	47	(c)	72	(a)	97	(d)
23	(c)	48	(d)	73	(b)	98	(c)
24	(d)	49	(b)	74	(c)	99	(b)
25	(b)	50	(b)	75	(c)	100	(d)

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1. (d)

Explanation:

- The cheetah is **one of the oldest of the big cat species,** that can be traced back more than five million years to the **Miocene era.** It is the **world's fastest land mammal** and is found in **Africa and Asia.**
- Compared to African cheetahs, the **Asiatic cheetah is smaller but has a thicker coat,** a more powerful neck, and slender legs. Many believe that they could be faster than the African species with longer legs, but no tests have confirmed this theory. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- A study found that **predation was the biggest killer,** accounting for 53.2% of cheetah mortality. Lions, leopards, hyenas, and jackals were primarily responsible. Cheetahs suffer **very high cub mortality (up to 90%) in protected areas,** mainly due to predation. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Cheetahs were once widespread in India and **became extinct in 1952 from hunting and loss of habitat.** Asiatic Cheetahs are **found naturally only in Iran** now. In IUCN Red List, **African Cheetahs are listed as 'Vulnerable'** and **Asiatic Cheetahs are listed as 'Critically Endangered'. Hence, statements (3) and (4) are correct.**

2. (c)

Explanation:

- CITES is an **international agreement between governments** to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. The convention entered into force **in 1975 and India became the 25th party in** 1976.
- The 19th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP19) to the CITES was **held at Panama** City.
- **India's Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo)** was included in **Appendix II of the convention,** thereby requiring it to follow CITES regulations for the trade of the species. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**

CITES has three appendices:

- **Appendix I** lists species that are the **most endangered among CITES-listed animals** and plants.
- **Appendix II** lists species that are **not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.** It also includes so-called "look-alike species", i.e., species whose specimens in trade look like those of species listed for conservation reasons.
- **Appendix III** lists **species included at the request of a Party** that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation. **Hence, statement (II) is not correct.**
- Species **may be added to or removed** from Appendix I and II, or moved between them, **only by the Conference of the Parties.**

3. (c)

Explanation:

- **Cnidarian,** also called **'coelenterate',** are a group made up of more than 9,000 living species. Mostly marine animals, the cnidarians include the **corals, hydras, jellyfish, sea anemones, sea pens, sea whips, and sea fans. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Cnidarians enter complex associations with a variety of other organisms, including **unicellular algae, fishes, and crustaceans.** Many of these relationships, such as those with zooxanthellae and zoochlorellae, are **mutualistic symbioses**—i.e., relationships benefiting both partners. The **relationship between cnidarians and dinoflagellate algae** is also termed as 'symbiotic'. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **All cnidarians are carnivores.** Most **use their 'Cnidae' and associated toxin** to capture food, although none is known to pursue prey.
- **All cnidarian species are capable of sexual reproduction,** which occurs in only one phase of the life cycle. They're capable of **both sexual and asexual reproduction. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

4. (a)

Explanation:

- **Panna** was **22nd Tiger Reserve of India** and **5th in Madhya Pradesh.** The Reserve is situated in the **Vindhyan Ranges** and spreads over **Panna and Chhatarpur districts** in the north of the state. The region is also famous for **Panna (Majhgawan) diamond mining.**
- It is a **prime tiger-land** Located in northern Madhya Pradesh. It is a **dry deciduous forest** which is **characterised by extensive plateaus and gorges.**

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- **Panna National Park** was created in 1981. It was declared a Project Tiger Reserve by Government of India in 1994. In 2020, **UNESCO included it in the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB)** making it the **12th entry for India.**
- he **Ken River,** which flows through the Reserve from **south to north,** is home for **Gharial and Mugger,** and other aquatic fauna and is one of the **least polluted rivers and a tributary of Yamuna.**
- Out of the nine vulture species found in India, seven species are found in Panna. The tiger reserve has constantly been on the news due to the **Ken-Betwa River interlinkage project.** The project may incur an estimated **loss of 58.03 square kilometers (10.07 per cent) of critical tiger habitat (CTH) in the reserve.**

Hence, option (a) is correct.

5. (d)

Explanation:

- The **1989 Montreal Protocol** is not a climate agreement. It is instead **aimed at protecting the earth from Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODSs)** like the Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), that were earlier used in the air-conditioning and refrigerant industry.
- The Montreal Protocol **led to the replacement of CFCs with Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)** which **do not destroy the Ozone layer.** But they were later found to be **extremely potent in causing Global Warming.** So, the HFCs solved one problem, but were contributing in a major way to another. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- HFCs could not be eliminated under the original provisions of Montreal Protocol which was **meant to phase-out ODSs only.** The Kigali Amendment enabled the Montreal Protocol to mandate the elimination of HFCs as well. The goal is to **achieve an over 80% reduction in HFC consumption by 2047. Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- India became a party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in June **1992** and since then has ratified the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. India has successfully met the **phase-out targets of all the Ozone Depleting Substances** as per the Montreal Protocol Schedule.

6. (c)

Explanation:

- **Marine Sand Watch, the first-ever global data platform on sand** and other sediment extraction in the marine environment found that the **marine dredging industry** is **digging up 6 billion tons per year,** significantly impacting biodiversity and coastal communities. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The new data platform **tracks and monitors dredging activities of sand, clay, silt, gravel, and rock** in the world's marine environment. Developed by **GRID-Geneva a Centre for Analytics within the UN Environment Programme (UNEP),** the platform **uses Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals from vessels and Artificial Intelligence (AI)** to identify the operations of dredging vessels. **Hence, statements (2) and (3) are correct.**
- The Marine Sand Watch estimates that **between 4 and 8 billion tons of sand** and other sediments are **dredged every year** in the marine and coastal environment. Furthermore, data analyzed shows the scale of dredging is growing. **Hence, statement 4 is not correct.**
- The world is approaching the natural **replenishment rate of 10 to 16 billion tons per year** which is needed by rivers to maintain coastal and marine ecosystem structure and function.

7. (a)

Explanation:

- **Phanerogams are seed bearing plants.** These are the most advanced plants. They have well-differentiated plants i.e., the **plant body is divided into distinct roots, shoots, and leaves.** These are multicellular, eukaryotic and chlorophyll containing plants. Phanerogams are classified into two groups such as **Gymnosperms (naked seed plants), Angiosperms (covered seed plants).**
- A **cryptogam** is a plant that reproduces with the help of spores. Due to this, they are called **"flowerless"** or **"seedless plants"** or **'lower plants'.** They **do not have a developed vascular system** and they need a moist environment to survive. **Hence, statement (1) and (2) are not correct.**
- These are present in aquatic and terrestrial places. **Algae, bryophytes, lichens, ferns and fungi** are the best-known groups of **cryptogams.**

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- **India's first cryptogamic garden** was inaugurated in the **Chakrata town of Dehradun, Uttarakhand.** The garden will be housing **nearly 50 species of lichens,** ferns and fungi.
- This site was chosen because of its low pollution levels and moist conditions which are conducive for the growth of these species. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

8. (b)

Explanation:

- Publication titled **'75 Endemic Birds of India'** was released by **Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)** on its **108th anniversary.** Publication by the ZSI points out that about **5% of birds found in the country** are endemic and are not reported in other parts of the world.
- The publication points out that the **75 bird species belong to 11 different orders, 31 families, and 55 genera,** and exhibit **remarkable distribution patterns** across various regions in India.
- **ZSI is a subordinate organization** under the **Ministry of Environment and Forests** that was founded in **1916.** It serves as a national faunistic survey center, advancing knowledge about India's diverse fauna. **Headquartered in Kolkata,** it has **16 regional stations** across the country.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

9. (c)

Explanation:

- **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)** was launched by the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)** in 2019. It was the **first-ever effort** in the country to frame a national framework for air quality management with a time-bound reduction target.
- It covers **131 non-attainment** cities which were identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Non-attainment cities are those that have fallen short of the **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** for over five years.
- NAAQs are the **standards for ambient air quality** with reference to various **identified pollutants** notified by the CPCB under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Pollutants covered under NAAQS are **PM10, PM2.5, SO_2, NO_2, CO, NH_3, Ozone, Lead, Benzene, Benzo-Pyrene, Arsenic and Nickel. Therefore CO_2 is not included in the list of NAAQS. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

10. (d)

Explanation:

Wetland	Location	Specialty
Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	It supports **CITES and IUCN Relisted** Snow Leopard and is a refuge for many species like Snow Cock, Chukor, Black Ring Stilt, Kestrel, Golden Eagle, Chough, Red Fox, Himalayan Ibex, and Blue Sheep.
Sur Sarovar	Uttar Pradesh	Also known as **Keetham Lake,** it is a **human-made reservoir;** originally created to supply water to the city of Agra in summer, the wetland soon became an important and rich ecosystem.
Sakhya Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	It is a **human-made reservoir** on the outskirts of **Shivpuri town** within the **Madhav National Park.** Provides habitat to thousands of migratory waterfowl and mugger crocodiles.
Ansupa Lake	Odisha	It is a small **freshwater oxbow lake** formed by the **Mahanadi River,** known nationally for rich biodiversity.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

11. (c)

Explanation:

- Taiga vegetation, also known as boreal forest or coniferous forest, is a type of terrestrial ecosystem characterized by its dominant plant species, which are primarily coniferous trees. The taiga biome is found in the northern latitudes of North America, Europe, and Asia, and it is the largest terrestrial biome on Earth.

Key characteristics:

- **Coniferous Trees:** The most common tree species in the taiga are evergreen conifers, such as spruce, pine, fir, and larch. These trees are adapted to cold climates and have needle-like leaves that help reduce water loss in winter.
- **Cold Climate:** Taiga regions have long, harsh winters with extremely cold temperatures, often dropping below freezing. Summers are relatively short and cool.

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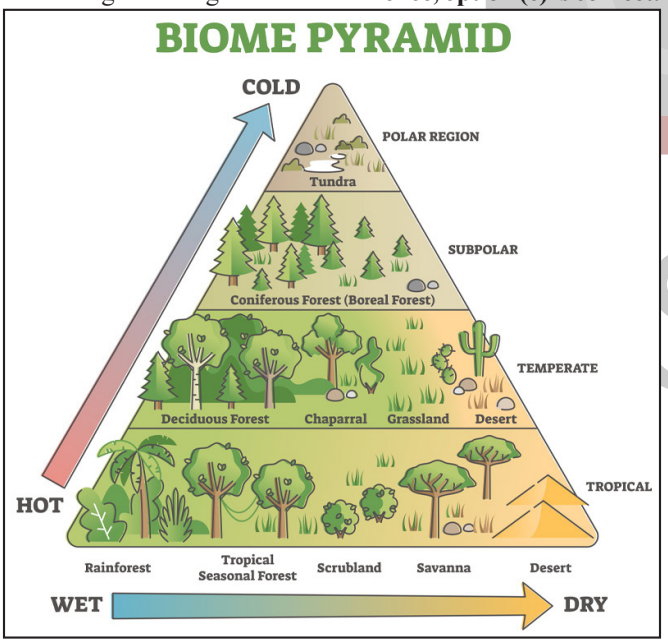
- **Permafrost:** Many areas within the taiga have permafrost, which is permanently frozen soil. This restricts the depth to which trees and other vegetation can grow their roots.
- **Limited Diversity:** Due to the harsh environmental conditions, biodiversity in the taiga is relatively low compared to other ecosystems. However, there are still various plant and animal species adapted to this environment.
- **Seasonal Changes:** The taiga experiences distinct seasonal changes, with a short growing season in the summer when temperatures are milder. During this time, vegetation becomes more active and various animals migrate to take advantage of the resources.
- **Wildlife:** Common wildlife species in the taiga include moose, deer, bears, wolves, lynx, foxes, and a variety of bird species. Many of these animals have adaptations for surviving the cold winters, such as thick fur or hibernation.
- **Economic Importance:** The taiga is economically significant as it provides resources like timber and pulpwood. It also plays a role in carbon storage and helps regulate the global climate. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**



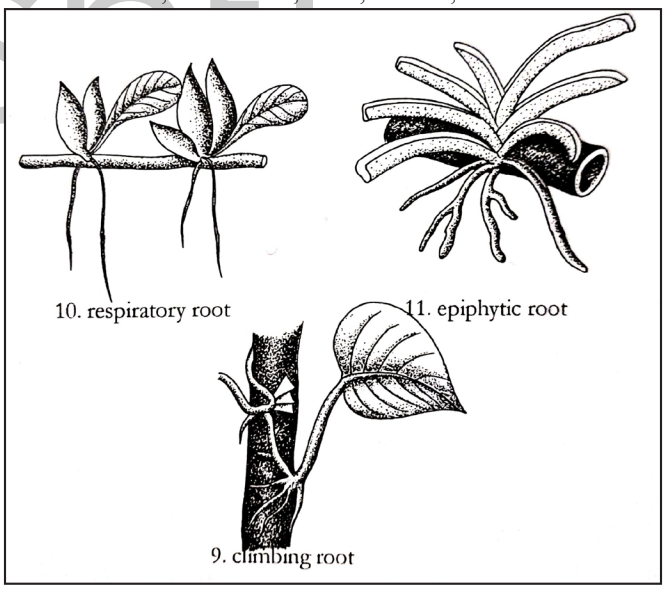
12. (b)

Explanation:

- Epiphytes are specialized plants that grow on the surface of other plants, typically trees, without being parasitic. They are not root parasites and do not take nutrients directly from the host plant. Instead, epiphytes anchor themselves to the host plant for support and access to sunlight. These plants have evolved various adaptations to thrive in their unique habitat.

Some common features and characteristics of epiphytes include:

- **Aerial Growth:** Epiphytes grow above the ground, often on tree branches or trunks. They do not have their roots in the soil. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Minimal Soil Usage:** Since they do not rely on soil for nutrients, epiphytes have specialized adaptations to obtain water and nutrients from the air, rain, and decaying organic matter.
- **Root Adaptations:** Many epiphytes have specialized roots called "aerial roots" that can absorb moisture and nutrients from the air or from rainwater running down the host plant. These roots often have a spongy or velvety texture to maximize surface area for absorption. Host plants enable them to get sunlight. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Symbiosis:** Some epiphytes form mutually beneficial relationships with other organisms. For example, some orchids have a symbiotic relationship with fungi that helps them absorb nutrients. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- **High Epiphyte Diversity:** Epiphytes are found in a variety of ecosystems, including tropical rainforests, cloud forests, and temperate forests. They can include orchids, bromeliads, ferns, mosses, and lichens.



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- **Ecological Importance:** Epiphytes play important roles in their ecosystems. They can provide habitat and food for various organisms, including insects, birds, and frogs. Additionally, they contribute to nutrient cycling in forest ecosystems.
- **Vulnerability:** While epiphytes have unique adaptations for life above the ground, they can be vulnerable to changes in their host tree's health, deforestation, and habitat destruction.

13. (d)

Explanation:

- Autotrophs or primary producers are organisms that acquire their energy from sunlight and materials from nonliving sources. Cyanobacteria, also called blue-green algae, are microscopic organisms found naturally in all types of water. Cyanobacteria are important primary producers and form a part of the phytoplankton. They may also form biofilms and mats (benthic cyanobacteria). Likewise, Diatoms and Dinoflagellates also have autotrophic mode of nutrition.
- Phytoplankton are microscopic plant organisms that live in aquatic environments, both salty and fresh. Some phytoplankton are bacteria, some are protists, and most are single-celled plants. Among the common kinds are **cyanobacteria, silica encased diatoms, dinoflagellates, green algae** and **chalk coated coccolithophores.**
- Phytoplankton produces more than 60% of oxygen produced from all plants. Like land plants, all phytoplankton have chlorophyll to capture synthesis, and they use photosynthesis to turn it into chemical energy. They consume carbon dioxide and release oxygen. All phytoplankton photosynthesize, but some get additional energy by consuming other organisms.
- Phytoplankton, also known as micro algae, are present throughout the lighted regions of all the seas and oceans including the polar regions. Their total biomass is many times greater than that of the total plants on land and they serve the pasture grounds" in the aquatic environment.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

14. (b)

Explanation:

- The Environment Protection Act, 1986, is a significant piece of environmental legislation in India. Its primary objective is to empower the central government and state governments to take measures for the protection and improvement of the environment. This Act provides a framework for the central government to formulate and implement policies and regulations aimed at safeguarding the environment and addressing various environmental issues.
- The act empowers and authorizes the Central Government to issue directions for the operation or process, prohibition, closure or regulation of any industry. The Central Government is also authorized to stop, regulate the supply of electricity or water or any other service directly without obtaining the order of the court in this regard. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**

Some key provisions and powers under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, include:

- **Setting Standards:** The Act empowers the central government to set environmental quality standards for various pollutants and emissions to control and prevent environmental pollution.
- **Regulation of Activities:** It allows the central government to regulate and restrict activities or processes that may have adverse effects on the environment.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** The Act provides for the requirement of conducting Environmental Impact Assessments for certain projects and activities to assess their potential environmental impacts before they are approved or allowed to proceed.
- **Penalties and Enforcement:** The Act outlines penalties for violations of environmental regulations and provides for the appointment of officers with powers to enforce these regulations.
- **Protection of Wildlife:** While the primary focus of the Act is on the protection and improvement of the overall environment, it also includes provisions related to the protection of wildlife and their habitats.
- **Cooperative Federalism:** The Act encourages cooperation between the central and state governments in addressing environmental issues, and it allows state governments to formulate rules and regulations in accordance with the Act's provisions.

In **M.C. Mehta** vs. **Union of India,** AIR 1987 SC 1086 the Supreme Court treated the right to live in pollution free environment as a part of fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. Thus, the act relaxed the rule of "Locus Standi" and because of such relaxation even a common citizen can approach the Court. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**

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15. (b)

Explanation:

- Ocean acidification is a well-documented consequence of increased levels of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the Earth's atmosphere. When CO_2 is released into the atmosphere, a significant portion of it is absorbed by the world's oceans. This absorbed CO_2 reacts with water to form carbonic acid, leading to a decrease in the pH of seawater. As a result, the oceans become more acidic. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- This increase in ocean acidity can have detrimental effects on marine ecosystems, particularly on organisms that rely on calcium carbonate to build their shells or skeletons. Many marine species, including various types of plankton, corals, mollusks (such as clams and oysters), and some species of algae and crustaceans, use calcium carbonate to create protective shells or skeletons. It makes sea water more corrosive to marine organisms. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- As the ocean becomes more acidic, the availability of carbonate ions in seawater decreases. Carbonate ions are essential building blocks for calcium carbonate structures. These carbonate ions are essential to the calcification process. When these ions are less available, it becomes more challenging for these marine organisms to form and maintain their calcium carbonate-based protective structures. This can result in weaker shells or skeletons, making these organisms more vulnerable to predation, disease, and environmental stressors. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It can disrupt marine food chains and ecosystems because many species rely on the affected organisms as a food source.
- Ocean acidification is an all-encompassing phenomenon and not restricted to only deep-sea regions. It is affecting the entire world's oceans, including coastal estuaries and waterways. **Hence, statement (4) is not correct.**

16. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 3** of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws for the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states and Union Territories. This article provides the legal framework for the reorganization of states and Union Territories in India.
- Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States: Parliament may by law
  - form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
  - increase the area of any State;
  - diminish the area of any State;
  - alter the boundaries of any State;
  - alter the name of any State;
- Provided that no bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired.
- **It includes the power to form a new State or Union territory by uniting a part of any State or Union territory to any other State or Union territory. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

17. (a)

Explanation:

Article 22: Protection against Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases

- **Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest:** Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be informed as soon as may be of the grounds for such arrest nor shall be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Right to be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of arrest:** Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

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- **Right to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner:** Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be entitled to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.
- Protection against preventive detention is available to both citizens as well as aliens. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- **Parliament to prescribe other safeguards in cases of preventive detention:** Parliament shall, by law, prescribe—
  - (a) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (4);
  - (b) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; **Hence, statements (3) and (4) are not correct.**
  - (c) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under sub-clause (a) of clause (4).

18. (a)

Explanation:

- The **86th Amendment** to the Indian Constitution was enacted in **2002.** It introduced significant changes related to education in India, specifically focusing on elementary education. The primary purpose of this amendment was to make education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, which means that the government is obligated to provide free and compulsory education to all children in this age group. It added a new fundamental duty as **(k)** under **Article 51A. Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so, is included under fundamental duty as **Article 51A (d). Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- The fundamental duties are not justifiable. The constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is no legal sanction against their violation. However, Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

19. (d)

Explanation:

- The **91st Amendment Act** of **2003** has made the following provisions to limit the size of Council of Ministers, to debar defectors from holding public offices, and to strengthen the anti-defection law:
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed **15 per cent** of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. There is no minimum number of Ministers. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- A member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the grounds of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
- The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- **Article 75(3)** establishes the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha. It states that the Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at its head, is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers, they must resign. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

20. (a)

Explanation:

- These Cabinet committees play a vital role in the functioning of the government, as they allow for in-depth discussions and decision-making on specific issues, ensuring effective governance and coordination among different ministries and departments. The composition and functions of these committees can change over time, depending on the priorities and needs of the government.
- **Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA):** The CCPA deals with political issues, both domestic and international, that have a significant bearing on the country's political landscape. The **Prime Minister** chairs this committee. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs (CCPA):** This committee coordinates and manages government business in Parliament. It decides the legislative agenda, schedules sessions, and deals with parliamentary procedures. The **Home Minister** chairs this committee. **Hence, pair (2) is not correctly matched.**

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- **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS):** This is one of the most crucial committees and is chaired by the **Prime Minister.** It deals with matters related to national security, foreign affairs, defense, and nuclear policy. **Hence, pair (3) is not correctly matched.**
- **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA):** The CCEA is responsible for making decisions on economic policy, financial matters, and approval of major government projects and investments. The **Prime Minister** chairs this committee. **Hence, Pair (4) is not correctly matched.**

21. (d)

Explanation:

Rules Committee:

- If the rules of the house need to be changed, this committee provides a recommendation.
- The Committee is present in both houses of parliament.
- **Composition & Chairman:** It consists of 15 members in Lok Sabha **headed by the Speaker** and 16 members in Rajya Sabha headed by the ex-officio Chairperson.
- **Quorum:** There is no such quorum defined.
- **Special Invitees:** If the Deputy Speaker is not part of the committee, then he is invited.
- As per convention, the Minister of parliamentary affairs is also invited.
- **Functions:** To evaluate matters of procedure and business conduct in the Lok Sabha, and to make any necessary adjustments or additions to the Rules.
- **Report:** The Committee will put the report on the table of the house. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

22. (c)

Explanation:

To be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India, an individual must meet the following qualifications and criteria, as specified in the Constitution of India:

- **Citizenship:** The candidate must be a citizen of India.
- **Judicial Experience:** The candidate should have served as a judge of a High Court for at least five years.
- **Advocate Qualification:** If the candidate is an advocate, they should be recognized as an advocate by the High Court for at least ten years.
- **Distinguished Jurist:** In the case of appointing a person as a judge who is not already a judge of a High Court, the President may consult with the Chief Justice of India and other judges of the Supreme Court as well as the Chief Justices of High Courts to determine whether the person is a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.
- **Age:** The candidate must be below the age of 65 years at the time of appointment. The retirement age for a judge of the Supreme Court is 65 years. The Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**

The tenure of Supreme Court judges in India is governed by the provisions of the Constitution of India. Here are the key points regarding their tenure:

- **Retirement Age:** Supreme Court judges in India retire at the age of 65. This is specified in Article 124(2) of the Constitution.
- **Fixed Term:** Unlike some other countries where judges are appointed for life, in India, Supreme Court judges have a fixed term of service until they reach the age of 65. After reaching this age, they must retire from their judicial duties.
- **Resignation:** Judges can resign from their positions before reaching the age of 65. Their resignation is submitted to the President of India.
- **Removal:** Supreme Court judges can be removed from office by an impeachment process. This is a rare and challenging process that requires a motion for removal to be passed by a special majority in both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and then signed by the President of India. The grounds for removal include "proven misbehavior or incapacity". So, the Constitution has not fixed the tenure of judge of the Supreme Court.

Hence, statement (2) is not correct.

23. (c)

Explanation:

Appointment of Chief Minister

- Governor shall appoint the Chief Minister as the majority party's leader in the state legislative assembly under **Article 164.**
- The Governor may use his discretion in appointing a chief minister from the coalition government provided that the person seeks a vote of confidence within one month.

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- A person who is not a member of a state legislature can also become Chief Minister, provided he gets selected for state legislatures (either of the two houses) within six months. **Hence, statement I is correct, and statement II is not correct.**
- The Chief Minister can be a member of either of the two houses of the state legislature.
- The Chief Minister enjoys that office till the pleasure of the Governor, and the term of office is not fixed.
- The Chief Minister can be removed when and if he loses the support of the majority from the state legislature.
- The state legislature determines the salary of the chief minister.
- The Governor is responsible for administering the oath of office to the chief minister.

24. (d)

Explanation:

State Election Commissions (SECs):

	Description
About	The SEC is responsible for **conducting free, fair, and impartial elections to the local bodies within a state.**
Appointment of SECs	**Appointed by the Governor.**
Powers: Article 243K (1)	It vests the **superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls** and the conduct of elections to Panchayats (Municipalities under Article 243ZA) in the State Election Commission, headed by a **State Election Commissioner appointed by the Governor.**
Tenure: Article 243K (2)	It states that **the tenure and appointment of the State Election Commissioner will be directed by the law** made by the **state legislature.**
Removal	The State Election Commissioner has the **status, salary and allowance of a Judge of a High Court** and cannot be removed from office except in like manner and **on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

25. (b)

Explanation:

- The **PESA Act** was enacted on **24 December 1996** to enable tribal self-rule in fifth schedule areas**.** The Act extended the provisions of Panchayats to the tribal areas of Fifth Schedule states. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- The act applies to the Scheduled Areas of India, which are areas notified by the President as predominantly inhabited by tribal communities. Some of the major provisions of the PESA Act are as follows:
  1. **Gram Sabha:** The PESA Act establishes the Gram Sabha, a forum for the participation of the community in the development process. The Gram Sabha is responsible for the identification of development projects, the preparation of development plans, and the implementation of these plans. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  2. **Village-level institutions:** The Act provides for establishing village-level institutions to carry out development activities and provide basic services to the community. These institutions include the Gram Panchayat, the Gram Sabha, and the Panchayat Samiti.
  3. **Powers and functions:** The PESA legislation gives the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat significant powers and functions in relation to the management of natural resources, the protection of the environment, and the regulation of economic activities, including grant of concession for minor minerals by auction. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
  4. **Consultation:** The Act requires that the Gram Sabha be consulted before any development projects or activities are undertaken in the Scheduled Areas.
  5. **Funds:** The Act allows transferring funds to the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat to enable them to perform their functions.
  6. **Land:** The Act provides for the protection of the land rights of the tribal communities in the Scheduled Areas and requires that their consent be obtained before any land is acquired or transferred.

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7. **Cultural and social practices:** The Act protects the cultural and social practices of the tribal communities in the Scheduled Areas and prohibits any interference in these practices.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 244(2):** The provisions of the **Sixth Schedule** shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the States of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.**

Autonomous districts and autonomous regions:

- The tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram are to be administered as **Autonomous Districts.**
- The Governor is empowered to organize and reorganize the autonomous districts. He can also increase, decrease the boundaries or alter the name of any autonomous district. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils:

- There shall be a **District Council** for each autonomous district consisting of not more than 30 members, of whom not more than four persons shall be nominated by the Governor, and the rest shall be elected on the basis of **adult suffrage.**
- There shall be a separate **Regional Council** for each area constituted by an autonomous region.

Powers of the District Councils and Regional Councils to make laws:

- The District and Regional councils are empowered to make laws on certain specified matters like lands, management of forest (other than the Reserved Forest), inheritance of property, etc.
- These councils also empowered to make law for the regulations and control of moneylending or trading by any person other than Scheduled Tribe residents in that Scheduled District.
- However, all laws made under this provision require the assent of the Governor of the State.

Administration of justice in autonomous districts and autonomous regions:

- The District and Regional Councils are empowered to constitute **Village and District Council Courts** for the trial of suits and cases where all parties to the dispute belong to Scheduled Tribes within the district.
- The High Courts have jurisdiction over the suits and cases which are specified by the Governor.
- The District and Regional Councils are empowered to assess and collect land revenue and impose taxes on professions, trades, animals, vehicles, etc. The Councils are given the **power to grant licenses or leases for the extraction of minerals** within their jurisdiction.
- The District Councils and Regional Councils are given the power **to establish, construct or manage primary schools,** dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the districts.
- The **Governor can appoint a commission to investigate** and provide a report on any issue pertaining to the management of the autonomous districts or regions. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**

27. (d)

Explanation:

The Indian Constitution is often described as having a federal structure due to its division of powers between the central (Union) government and the state governments. However, it also exhibits certain unitary features, which emphasize a strong central authority. Here are some of the unitary features of the Indian Constitution:

- **Strong Center:** The Indian Constitution establishes a strong and centralized Union government with significant powers. The center has authority over key areas such as **defense, foreign affairs, and national security.**
- **Single Constitution:** Unlike federal systems where there are separate constitutions for each level of government (e.g., federal and state constitutions), India has a single constitution that applies to both the Union and the states. **Hence, option (1) is correct.**
- **Parliament's Preeminence:** The Indian Parliament, consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), holds considerable power. It can legislate on subjects in the State List under certain circumstances, as mentioned in **Article 249** and Article 250 of the Constitution.
- **Emergency Provisions:** During emergencies (national, state, or financial), the central government can assume more extensive powers, including the suspension of state governments and their authority. These provisions are outlined in **Articles 356** (President's Rule) and **Article 360** (Financial Emergency).

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- **Integrated Judiciary:** Indian constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme court at the top and the state high courts below it. This single system of court enforces both central as well as state laws. **Hence, option (2) is correct.**
- **Single Citizenship:** India follows the concept of single citizenship, where every Indian citizen is a citizen of the Union of India, as opposed to federal systems where citizens hold both federal and state citizenship.
- **Appointment of Governors:** The Governor, who represents the President at the state level, is appointed by the President of India. Governors have significant discretionary powers, particularly during times of political instability. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**
- **All-India Services:** The Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Forest Service are all-India services that provide for the recruitment and management of civil servants by the Union government, enabling a unified approach to administration. **Hence, option (4) is correct.**

28. (b)

Explanation:

Article 261 of the Indian Constitution deals with **public acts, records and judicial proceedings.** It has the following provisions:

- Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to **public acts, records and judicial proceedings** of the Union and of every State.
- Final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

Article 262 deals with the **Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.** Furthermore, it also contains the following provisions:

- Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-state river or river valley
- Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in the above clause. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Article 263 of the Indian Constitution deals with provisions with respect to an **inter-State Council.** It further has the following provisions:

- If, at any time, it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of
- Inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;
- Investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**

29. (c)

Explanation:

- The **right to property** was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the **44th Amendment Act of 1978.**
- **Article 300-A** of **Part XII** of the Constitution establishes it as a **legal right. Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**

Implications of the Right to Property as a Legal Right

- It can be regulated, i.e., limited, shortened, or modified, without requiring a constitutional amendment, through ordinary parliamentary legislation. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It shields private property from executive action but not from legislative action. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- In the event of a violation, the aggrieved party cannot directly petition the Supreme Court for its enforcement under **Article 32** (right to constitutional remedies, including writs). He has the right to file a petition with the High Court under **Article 226.**
- There is no guaranteed right to compensation in the event that the state acquires or requisites private property. It is not included as part of the basic structure of the constitution. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It states that no one's property may be taken from him unless he has legal authority to do so.

30. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 324** of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of **elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of**

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president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- The **President appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.**
- **Tenure: 6 years, or up to 65 years of age,** whichever is earlier. But the constitution **does not prescribe any minimum age** criteria for appointment of election commissioners. **Hence, statement (4) is not correct.**
- The **status, salary and perks of election commissioners are equivalent to the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.**
- **Removal:** The Chief Election Commissioner **can be removed from office only through impeachment by the Parliament.** The President can remove other members in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner.
- The Chief Election Commissioner **cannot hold any office of profit after retirement.** The Chief Election Commissioner **cannot be reappointed to the post. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The legal, educational, administrative, or judicial **qualifications** of the Election Commission members are **not specified** in the Constitution. The t**erm of the Election Commission's members is not specified** in the Constitution. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The Constitution does not prohibit the government from appointing retiring election commissioners in the future.

31. (a)

Explanation:

Parliamentary approval and duration of the emergency:

- The proclamation of emergency **must be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month** from the date of its issue. This provision was introduced by the **44th amendment. Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the **proclamation survives until 30 days** (about 4 and a half weeks) from the first sitting of Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha in the meantime has approved it.
- If **approved by both the houses,** the Emergency continues for **6 months** and can be extended to an indefinite period with the approval of Parliament every six months.
- Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency, or its continuance must be **passed by** either House of Parliament by a **special majority. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Revocation of proclamation

- **A proclamation of Emergency** may be **revoked by** the President at any time by a **subsequent proclamation.** Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- The emergency must be revoked if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution by a simple majority disapproving of its continuation. This safeguard was introduced by the **44th amendment act** of 1978. Prior to the 44th amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard. **Hence, statement (4) is not correct.**

32. (a)

Explanation:

- **Section 124A of IPC defines** sedition as an offence committed when "any person **by words,** either spoken or written, or **by signs, or by visible representation,** or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to **excite disaffection** towards the government established by law in India". **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- The expression **"disaffection"** includes **disloyalty** and **all feelings of enmity.** It does not cover dissent against the government. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- It is a **Non-Bailable Offence.** It is **not a compoundable offence.** Compoundable offences are those that can be compromised, i.e., the **complainant can agree to take back the charges levied** against the accused, whereas, **non-compoundable offences are the more serious offences** in which the parties cannot compromise. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- A person charged under this law is **barred from a government job.** They must live without their passport and must produce themselves in the court at all times as and when required. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

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33. (a)

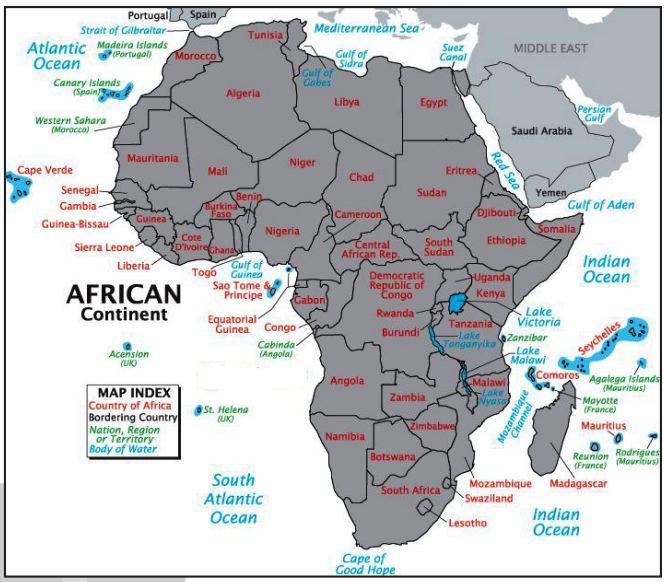
Explanation:

- The **Mitakshara school of Hindu law was codified** as the Hindu Succession Act 1956. Earlier it governed succession and inheritance of property and recognised only males as legal heirs.
- It applies to everyone who is **not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion.** Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains and followers of Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, are also considered Hindus for this law. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- The 1956 Act was **amended in September 2005** and **women were recognised as coparceners for property partitions.** A daughter was made coparcener by birth "in her own right in the same manner as the son".
- It also gave the daughter the **same rights and liabilities** "in the **coparcenary property** as she would have had if she had been a son". **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The term **'Coparcener'** is used in Hindu succession law to refer to a person **who acquires a legal right to his ancestral property** through birth in a **Hindu Undivided Family (HUF).**

34. (c)

Explanation:

- **Lake Victoria is** Africa's largest lake by area, the world's largest tropical lake, and the world's second-largest freshwater lake by surface area after Lake Superior in North America. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Lake Malawi,** also known as **Lake Nyasa** in Tanzania, is an African Great Lake and the southernmost lake in the East African Rift system, located between Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania.
- **Lake Tanganyika** is an African Great Lake. It is the second-oldest freshwater lake in the world, the second largest by volume, and the second-deepest, in all cases after Lake Baikal in Siberia. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Lake Superior** is the largest freshwater lake in the world.
- **Lake Chad is freshwater** lake located in the Sahelian zone of west-central Africa. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**



35. (b)

Explanation:

Kolkata Port

- The Kolkata Port, officially known as Shyama Prasad Mookherjee Port is India's sole riverine major port, located in the city of Kolkata, West Bengal.
- It was built by the British East India Company and is India's oldest operating port. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**

Vadhavan Port

- India's **13th** major port.
- With the expansion of this port, **India will become one of the top ten container ports in the world.**
- To carry out the project, a special purpose vehicle (SPV) will be constituted with Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) as the principal partner, with equity participation equal to or greater than 50%.
- The port will be built on the landlord model. **Hence, pair (3) is not correctly matched.**

Kochi (Cochin) Port

- Cochin Port, also known as **Kochi Port,** is a major port on the **Arabian Sea-Laccadive Sea-Indian Ocean water** route in the city of Kochi and one of India's largest ports.
- It is also India's **first transhipment terminal.**
- The port is **located on two islands in Lake Kochi, willingdon island and Vallarpadam** which opens onto the Laccadive Sea. Kochi Port in Kerala is a **tidal port. Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**

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36. (b)

Explanation:

- **Satmala** is a mountain range which runs across **Nashik district, Maharashtra.** They are an integral part of the **Sahayadri range** within Nashik.
- The **Javadi hills** are an **extension of the Eastern Ghats** spread across parts of Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai districts in the northern part of the state of **Tamil Nadu** in southeastern India.
- **Anai Mudi, hills in** eastern **Kerala** state, southwestern India. Located in the **Western Ghats** range, it rises to 8,842 feet and is peninsular India's highest peak.
- **Seshachalam Hills** are part of the eastern ghats in southern Andhra pradesh state, in southeastern India. The Seshachalam hill ranges are predominantly present in Annamayya and Tirupati Districts of the Rayalaseema region in **Andhra Pradesh,** India.

Hills	Location
Satmala Hills:	Maharashtra
Javadi hills	Tamil Nadu
Anai Mudi	Kerala
Seshachalam Hills	Andhra Pradesh

Hence, option (b) is correct.

37. (a)

Explanation:

- In the Northern Hemisphere the **summer solstice** occurs on **June 20 or 21** and the **winter solstice** on **December 21 or 22.**
- The situation is **exactly the opposite in the Southern Hemisphere,** where the **seasons are** reversed. At the winter solstice the **day** is the year's shortest, and at the summer solstice it is the year's longest.
- In the Southern Hemisphere the **winter solstice** occurs on June 20 or 21 and the **summer solstice** on **December 21 or 22.**

Hence, option (a) is correct.

38. (b)

Explanation:

- Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations; however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Odisha** is the leading producer of Manganese. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- Major mines in Odisha are in the central part of the iron ore belt of India, particularly in Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
- It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints, and batteries. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

39. (b)

Explanation:

Ukraine's international border is 4,345 miles (about 6992.6 km) in length and is shared with the following seven countries:

- Moldova
- Poland
- Hungary
- Russia
- Slovakia
- Belarus
- Romania

Hence, option (b) is correct.

40. (b)

Explanation:

- Hydroelectricity accounts for about **11%** of total installed electricity. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- India's exploitable hydro-electric potential in terms of installed capacity is estimated to be about **1,48,700 MW. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- Most of the sites suitable for generating hydroelectricity are located away from consuming centers because of which a lot of energy is wasted in transmission.
- The hydroelectric power generation in India started at the end of 19th century with the commissioning of a hydroelectric power plant in **1897** to supply electricity to Darjeeling**. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

41. (b)

Explanation:

- Karnataka is the **third** largest producer and accounts for nearly **13.72%** of iron ore production in the country. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Baba Budan hills- lying in the Chikmanglur district of Karnataka.
- Kudremukh deposits – Iron ore deposits lie in Chikmanglur district of Karnataka.
- Jharkhand has **25%** of iron ore reserves and accounts for about **11.1%** of total production of iron ore in the country.
- The famous mines are **Noamandi, Daltenganj. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Export:

- India is **5th largest exporter** of iron ore in the world.
- About **55%** of India's total iron ore exported to Japan, south Korea, Iran and other gulf countries. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

42. (c)

Explanation:

- It is a tropical crop generally known as betel nut
- Originated in Madagascar.
- The Arecanut palm is the source of common chewing nut, popularly known as **betel nut** or **Supari.**
- In India it is extensively used by large sections of people and is very much linked with religious practices.
- **India is the largest producer of Arecanut** and at the same time largest consumer also.
- Major states cultivating this crop are **Karnataka (40%), Kerala (25%), Assam (20%), Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and west Bengal. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- Indonesia is the top exporter of Aarecanut and Thailand is the top importer.

Arecanut- Plant and Bunch ready for Harvest

Harvested bunch, single fruit and nuts

43. (a)

Explanation:

Reservoirs	Dam
Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan
Tilaiya	Jharkhand
Panchet	Jharkhand
Ramagundam	Telangana
Ghataprabha	Karnataka

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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44. (c)

Explanation:

- **Iramavataram/Ramavataram:** Most famous Tamil version of Ramayana, written by **Kamban,** 12th century literary work. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Ramachandracharita Purana:** Jaina version of Lord Rama story, written by **Nagachandra** or Abhinava Pampa in Kannada. **Hence, pair (2) is not correctly matched.**
- **Panchratra:** Based on the epic Mahabharata, Sanskrit drama written by **Bhasa. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Lilavati: prabandham:** Love story of Kadamba prince and a beautiful princess, 12th century Kannada literary work in mixed verse and prose written by **Neminath/ Nemichandra** (court poet of Veera Ballal II). **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**

45. (c)

Explanation:

- Quit India Movement (also known as the *Bharat Chhoro Andolan*) launched on **09 Aug 1942** at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee with the slogan of **'Do or Die'** by **Mahatma Gandhi.**
- Some of the most prominent women leaders who played a big role in the Quit India Movement are:
  - **Aruna Asaf Ali** also known as the **Grand Old Lady** of the **Indian freedom struggle,** hoisted the tricolour Indian flag at the **Gowalia Tank Maidan** in 1942. When the British police led a search against her, she went into hiding and led the movement by starting an underground radio station, as well as seditious magazine called '*Inquilab.*' **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
  - **Matangini Hazra:** 73-year-old woman from Midnapore, West Bengal, led over 6,000 freedom fighters to ransack the **Tamluk police station** on 29 Sept 1942. When the police retaliated by firing, she continued her procession, with her head (and the National Flag) held high, despite being battered by bullets. She died, chanting '*Vande Mataram.*' **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
  - **Kanaklata Barua** was 17-year-old lady from Gohpur, Assam. She led an army of 5,000 people and unfurled the tricolour flag at the police station. When Rebati Mahan Som, who was in-charge of the police station, asked Barua to stop, she replied, **"You do your duty and I'll do mine,"** and continued her march. Soon after, she was shot down by the firing squad.
  - **AV Kuttimalu Amma** was one of the most prominent leaders of the Quit India Movement in Kerala. When the government banned the **magazine Mathrubhumi,** for publishing an article of a British soldiers misbehaving with local women, Amma led a procession of women, demanding the government to uplift the ban. **Hence, pair (2) is not correctly matched.**

46. (b)

Explanation:

- In the centuries between **1400 and 1800** visitors to India wrote several travelogues in Persian.
- **Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi:** He **visited South India** in the 1440s. He was the **ambassador of Shahrukh, ruler of Timurid dynasty of Persia.** He described the life and events in **Calicut under the Zamorin and the city of Vijayanagara during the reign of Deva Raya II**. He wrote the book- **'Matla-us-Sadain wa Majma-ul-Bahrain' or 'The Rise of the Two auspicious constellations and the Confluence of the Two Oceans'.**
- **Francois Bernier:** A Frenchman, he was a **doctor, political philosopher and historian.** He came to the **Mughal Empire** in search of opportunities. He was in India for twelve years, from 1656 to 1668, and was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a **physician to Prince Dara Shukoh,** the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, and later as an intellectual and scientist, with Danishmand Khan, an Armenian noble at the Mughal court.
- **Peter Mundy:** He visited India during the reign of **Emperor Shah Jahan.** He mentioned about the severe **famine that occurred during 1630-32. He also described the socio- economic system of India during the Mughal period.**

Hence, option (b) is correct.

47. (c)

Explanation:

- Unlike stone or shell, that are found naturally, **faience** is a material that is **artificially produced.**

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- A gum was used to shape sand or powdered quartz into an object.
- The objects were then glazed, resulting in a shiny, glassy surface. The colours of the glaze were usually blue or sea green.
- **Faience** was used to make beads, bangles, earrings, and tiny vessels. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

48. (d)

Explanation:

- **Samkhya school:** Literally, **'count',** represents that the presence of **divine agency is not essential** to the creation of the world. The world owes its creation and evolution to **Prakriti** and **Purusha.** According to this school, a person can attain salvation through the acquisition of real knowledge and his misery can be ended forever. This knowledge can be acquired through perception (pratyaksha), inference (anumana) and words (shabda). Such a method is typical of a scientific system of inquiry. **Hence, option (a) is not correct.**
- **Vaisheshika school:** This school gives importance to the discussion of **material elements** or **dravya.** They draw a line between particularities and their aggregate. **Earth, water, fire, air** and **sky,** when combined give rise to new objects. The Vaisheshika propounded the **"Atom theory".** The Vaisheshika thus marked the beginning of physics in India. But the scientific view was diluted with belief in God and spiritualism and this school put its faith in both heaven and salvation. **Hence, option (b) is not correct.**
- **Nyaya school:** This school developed as a **system of logic.** According to it salvation can be attained through the acquisition of knowledge. The veracity of proposition can be tested through **inference, hearing** and **analogy.** The stress laid on the use of logic influenced Indian scholars who took to systematic thinking and reasoning. **Hence, option (c) is not correct.**
- **Mimansa school:** Literally means the art of **reasoning** and **interpretation.** According to this school, the Vedas contain the eternal truth. The principal object of this philosophy was to acquire heaven and salvation. A person will enjoy the bliss of heaven as long as his accumulated acts of virtue last. To attain salvation, this school strongly recommends the **performance of sacrifices,** which needed the services of the priests and legitimised the social distance between various varnas. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

49. (b)

Explanation:

- The city of Mandu is located 60 miles from Indore**.** Mandu's natural defence encouraged **habitations by Paramara, Rajputs, Afghans and Mughals.**
- As the **capital city of Ghauri Dynasty (1401-1561), founded by Hoshang Shah,** it acquired a lot of fame. **Hence, statement (1) is correct, and statement (2) is not correct.**
- It was **associated with the romance of Sultan Baz Bahadur and Rani Rupmati.**
- Mandu represents a typical medieval provincial style of art and architecture. **Pathan architecture of Mandu is regarded as too close to the structures of Imperial Delhi to make a bold statement of local traditions. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Some notable architectures of Mandu are- **Royal Enclave, Hindola Mahal, Jahaaz Mahal, Asharfi Mahal, Jama Masjid.**

50. (b)

Explanation:

Ellora Caves:

- Located in **Aurangabad, Maharashtra.** it has monasteries associated with the three religions **dating from the fifth century CE onwards to the eleventh century CE.**
- It has **32 Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves.** It is also unique in terms of **stylistic eclecticism, i.e., confluence of many styles at one place.**
- There are **12 Buddhist caves** having images belonging to **Vajrayana Buddhism like Tara, Mahamayuri, Avalokiteshwara, Maitreyi, Amitabha etc.** Buddhist caves are big in size and are of single, double and triple storeys. **Hence, option (a) is not correct.**

Ajanta Caves:

- **Located in Aurangabad district. It has 29 caves.** It has **large chaitya- viharas** and is decorated with sculptures and paintings.
- Ajanta is the **only surviving example of painting of the first century BCE and the fifth century CE. Mara Vijaya is the only sculptural representation sculpted on Cave No. 26.**
- The important patrons at Ajanta were **Varahadeva, the prime minister of the Vakataka king, Harishena.**

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Some notable paintings here are- Simhala Avadana, Mahajanaka Jataka, Vidhurpundita Jataka, Ummagga Jataka. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Elephanta Caves:

- Located near Mumbai. These caves were originally a Buddhist site which was later dominated by the **Shaivite faith**.
- It is **contemporary with Ellora**, and its **sculptures show slenderness in the body, with stark light and dark effects.**
- Most notable image of this cave is the **Maheshmurti** which dates to the early sixth century CE. Other notable sculptures at Elephants are- **Ardhanarishwara and the Gangadhara panel**. **Hence, option (c) is not correct**.

Bagh Caves:

- Located on the banks of the **Baghani River** in **Madhya Pradesh's Dhar district.** They are a **collection of nine rock-cut monuments. All of them are viharas with a quadrangular design. Cave 4,** also known as the **Rang Mahal,** is the most important cave. **Mural Paintings** are well-known in **Bagh Caves. Hence, option (d) is not correct.**

51. (c)

Explanation:

- In 1946, fresh elections were held to the provincial legislatures. The **Congress swept the 'General' category,** but in the **seats specifically reserved for Muslims the All-India Muslim League won an overwhelming majority.**
- However, the **Cabinet Mission 1946 failed** to bring the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League on the table as the **Muslim League demanded for the separate homeland for Muslims.**
- Therefore, **Mohd. Ali Jinnah called for a "Direct Action Day" on 16 August to press the League's demand for Pakistan. Hence, statement (I) is correct, and statement (II) is not correct.**
- The day is also known as the **'Great Calcutta Killings' for the nationwide communal riots.**
- The violence **spread to rural Bengal,** then to **Bihar**, then across the country to the **United Provinces and the Punjab.** In some places, Muslims were the sufferers, in other place, Hindus.
- Bengal, other than having a huge Muslim population, was also the place which, according to historians, **"saw the first articulation of political consciousness"** among them.

52. (a)

Explanation:

- Machilipatnam/Masulipatnam, city in Andhra Pradesh. It was the **first British trading settlement (1611).** From **1686 to 1759 the city was held by the French and Dutch,** until it was finally ceded to the **British**, who captured the city and fort from the French in 1759. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In 1505, the King of Portugal appointed **Francisco de Almeida as the governor in India** for a 3-year term. Almeida vision was to make the Portuguese, the master of Indian Ocean. To realise his vision, he formulated the **policy known as the Blue Water Policy or the "Cartaze System".** According to this, Portuguese were to **maintain maritime dominance over the Indian Ocean. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- **Alfonso de Albuquerque** is considered as the **real founder of the Portuguese power in East.** He introduced the **permit system.** He captured Goa in 1510.
- In 1579, **Akbar invited Jesuit missions.** Jesuit fathers **Rudolf Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate** reached Fatehpur Sikri and participated in religious discussions. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

Hence, option (a) is correct.

53. (a)

Explanation:

- The period between **700-1750AD** was a **period of great mobility.** Groups of people travelled in search of opportunities as the Indian subcontinent held immense wealth and possibilities for people to carve a fortune. Therefore, **new technologies like Persian wheel, spinning wheel, firearms and new food and beverages like potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee were introduced along with these travellers. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- **Millet:** The history of millet goes back as early as **3500-2000BC in the Korean peninsula. In India,** food history tracks back the mention of millets to some of the oldest **Yajurveda texts. Hence, option (b) is not correct.**

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- **Rice and wheat:** The cultivation of rice and wheat in India dates to the **Indus Valley Civilisation. Hence, options (c), (d) are not correct.**

54. (b)

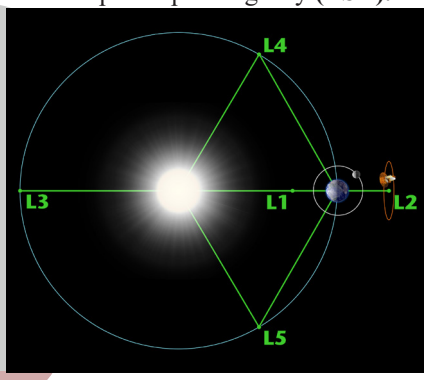
Explanation:

- **Svante Paabo** won Nobel prize for medicine or physiology for sequencing a region of **mitochondrial DNA** from a 40,000-year-old piece of bone of Neanderthals. Thus, for the first time, we had access to a **sequence from an extinct relative. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- Comparisons with contemporary humans and chimpanzees demonstrated that **Neanderthals were genetically distinct. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The study helped us establish that **Neanderthals and Homo sapiens interbred** during their millennia of coexistence. In modern day humans with European or Asian descent, **approximately 1-4%** of the genome originates from the Neanderthals
- **DNA** is localized in two different compartments in the cell: **Nuclear DNA** and **Mitochondrial DNA. Nuclear DNA** harbors **most of the genetic information,** while the much smaller mitochondrial genome is present in thousands of copies.
- After death, DNA is degraded over time and ultimately only small amounts remain. It also becomes contaminated with DNA from e.g., bacteria and contemporary humans. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

55. (a)

Explanation:

- **Aditya-L1** is the first **space-based observatory** class Indian **solar mission** to study the Sun from a substantial distance of **1.5 million kilometers.** It will take approximately 125 days to reach the **L1 point.** Aditya-L1 is also ISRO's second astronomy observatory-class mission after Astro Sat (2015). **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- Aditya L1 was launched using the **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)** with 7 payloads (instruments) on board. It will study the **Sun's corona, Sun's photosphere, chromosphere, solar emissions, solar winds and flares, and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs),** and will carry out round-the-clock imaging of the Sun.
- **Lagrange Points are positions in space** where the gravitational forces of a two-body system like the Sun and Earth **produce enhanced regions of attraction and repulsion.** These can be used by spacecraft as **"parking spots"** in space to remain in a fixed position with minimal fuel consumption. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- A Satellite placed in the halo orbit around the L1 has the major advantage of continuously viewing the Sun without any occultation/ eclipses. The L1 point is home to the **Solar and Heliospheric Observatory Satellite (SOHO),** an international collaboration project of National Aeronautics and Space Administration **(NASA)** and the European Space Agency **(ESA).**



56. (d)

Explanation:

- **Web 4.0** is also known as the **Symbiotic web.** It will aim at the interaction between humans and machines in symbiosis. Humans and machines will have a **symbiotic relationship,** where machines will be **capable of learning from human interactions** and providing insights that can **assist in decision-making.**
- The symbiotic web will facilitate the development of autonomous, proactive, content-exploring systems. These systems will be driven by **self-learning, collaborative, and content-generating** agents based on fully matured semantics.
- The symbiotic web will also be the **platform for reasoning technologies as well as AI.** AI will be leveraged to automate processes, generate insights, and drive decision-making. The AI-driven automation will be fueled by deep learning models and natural language processing.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

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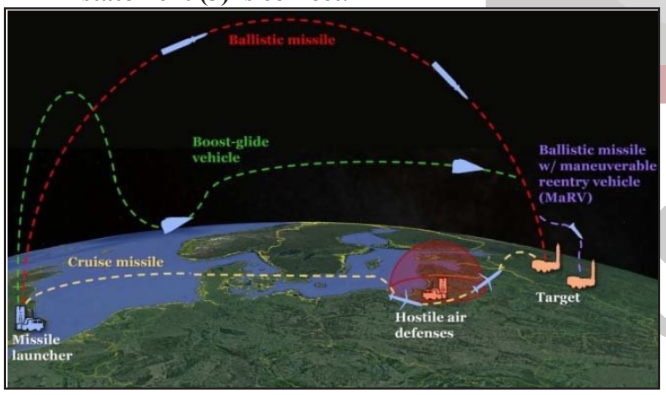
57. (a)

Explanation:

- The **BrahMos missile**, an **Indo-Russian joint venture,** is the **fastest cruise missile in the world** with a top speed of **Mach 2.8 (nearly three times the speed of sound).** BrahMos is named after the rivers Brahmaputra (India) and Moskva (Russia). **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- It is a **two-stage (solid propellant engine** in the **first stage and liquid ramjet in second)** missile. It is a multiplatform missile i.e., it can be **launched from land, air, and sea** and multi capability missile with pinpoint accuracy that works in both day and night irrespective of the weather conditions. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- The range of the missile was earlier **capped at 290 km** to adhere to obligations of the **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).** Following **India's entry in MTCR in 2016,** it was decided to extend the range to **450 km initially and to 600 km at a later stage.**
- It operates on the **"Fire and Forgets" principle** i.e., it does not require further guidance after launch. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**



58. (a)

Explanation:

- **Redshift is a key concept for astronomers.** The term can be understood literally- the **wavelength of the light is stretched,** so the light is **seen as 'shifted' towards the red part** of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- Something similar happens to **sound waves** when the source of sound moves relative to an observer. This **effect is called the 'Doppler effect'.** In this, the frequency of sound waves changes if the source of sound and the observer are moving relative to each other.
- However, to be accurate, the red shifts observed in distant objects are not exactly due to the Doppler phenomenon but are rather a **result of the expansion of the Universe.**
- **Doppler shifts arise from the relative motion** of source and observer through space, whereas astronomical redshifts are **'expansion red shifts'** due to the expansion of space itself.
- Two objects can actually be stationary in space and still experience a red shift if the intervening space itself is expanding.
- **Red shift phenomena is the reason** why The James Webb Space Telescope works in **near-infrared and mid-infrared wavelengths. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

59. (b)

Explanation:

- **ORS,** a **combination of water, glucose, and salts,** is a simple and cost-effective method of preventing dehydration. **It does not have protein. Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- ORS is an alternative to intravenous rehydration therapy for preventing and treating dehydration from diarrhea when intravenous therapy is not available or feasible. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Oral rehydration therapy has been estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) to have saved the lives of **over 60 million persons. Dr Dilip Mahalanabis,** who pioneered Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) treatment as a simple, effective remedy for dehydration has passed away.
- Dr Mahalanabis was working in overflowing refugee camps during the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war when he came up with ORS. From 1975 to 1979, Dr Mahalanabis worked in **cholera control for WHO** in Afghanistan, Egypt and Yemen.

60. (b)

Explanation:

- Tuberculosis is a **highly contagious bacterial infection** caused by **Mycobacterium tuberculosis.** It primarily affects the lungs but can also target other organs, making it a **potentially life-threatening disease** if left untreated. TB is transmitted through the inhalation of tiny airborne droplets containing the bacteria, usually when an infected person coughs or sneezes. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct, and statement (2) is correct.**

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- Symptoms of TB include persistent cough, chest pain, fatigue, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. While TB **can be latent and asymptomatic,** it can become active and cause severe illness if the immune system weakens, often due to factors like HIV infection, malnutrition, or certain medications.
- Efforts to combat TB include early detection through diagnostic tests like **chest X-rays and sputum analysis,** followed by **appropriate antibiotic treatment, typically a combination of drugs taken for several months.** Completing the full treatment regimen is crucial to **prevent drug-resistant TB strains** from emerging.
- TB remains a global health concern, with a significant burden in developing countries. Initiatives like the World Health Organization's (WHO) End TB Strategy aim to reduce TB incidence and mortality worldwide.
- Vaccination with the **Bacillus Calmette-Guérin** (BCG) **vaccine** is also a preventive measure, although its effectiveness varies. **Bedaquiline** and **Delamanid** are used for treatment of drug resistant TB. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

61. (b)

Explanation:

- Scientists at Johns Hopkins University (JHU) recently outlined a plan for a potentially revolutionary new area of research called **"organoid intelligence",** which aims to create **"biocomputers",** where brain cultures grown in the lab are coupled to real-world sensors and input/output devices.
- Biocomputers represent a cutting-edge field at the **intersection of biology and computer science,** where biological molecules or living organisms are utilized to perform computational tasks. These systems have the potential to revolutionize computing due to their unique attributes.
- One key component of biocomputers is **DNA computing,** which employs the **remarkable storage capacity and parallel processing capabilities of DNA molecules.** Researchers use DNA strands to encode and process information, **solving complex problems** more efficiently than traditional computers in some cases.
- **Biological components like proteins and enzymes** can also be harnessed for computation. Enzyme-based logic gates and circuits can process information within living organisms, potentially enabling applications in biotechnology and medicine.
- **Quantum biocomputers** are another emerging area, combining the principles of quantum mechanics with biological systems. **Quantum bits (qubits)** are implemented using quantum states in biological molecules, which can potentially perform calculations at unprecedented speeds.
- Biocomputers hold promise for various applications, including **medical diagnosis and treatment,** environmental monitoring, and data storage. They offer the advantage of energy efficiency and compatibility with biological systems, making them suitable for multiple applications. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

62. (b)

Explanation:

- Rare earth elements (REEs) are a **group of 17 chemical elements in the periodic table.** Despite their name, these elements **are not particularly rare in terms of abundance** in the Earth's crust, **but they are often dispersed and not commonly found in concentrated ores,** making their extraction challenging and costly. Their presence has been confirmed on other celestial objects in space as well. The group includes elements such as **lanthanum, cerium, neodymium,** and **yttrium,** among others. **Hence, statement (1) and (2) are not correct.**
- China has dominated the global production of REEs for several years, accounting for a significant portion of the world's supply. **About 38 percent of world production of REEs is in China, 33 percent was in the United States, 12 percent was in Australia.** This has raised concerns about the supply chain security and geopolitical tensions, as these elements are critical for many strategic industries. Efforts are being made to diversify the sources of REEs and to promote recycling and sustainable mining practices to reduce reliance on a single supplier. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- REEs are crucial in a wide range of modern technologies due to their **unique properties.** They are essential components in the manufacturing of various high-tech products, including smartphones, computer hard drives, LED lights, and electric vehicle batteries. Additionally, they play a **pivotal role in defense applications** like missile guidance systems and radar. So, their use is not restricted to production of agricultural fertilizers. **Hence, statement (4) is not correct.**

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63. (b)

Explanation:

- A **SpaceX Falcon 9** rocket launched the **Tropospheric Emissions Monitoring of Pollution (TEMPO) instrument** from **Florida.**
- **TEMPO is a NASA device** that can **track** air pollution **over North America** from space. It will allow scientists to **monitor air pollutants and their** emission sources down to the neighborhood level. **Hence, statement (1) is correct, and statement (2) is not correct.**
- The TEMPO instrument is a grating spectrometer, **sensitive to visible and ultraviolet wavelengths of light. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

Features:

- TEMPO is hosted on an **Intelsat communications satellite** in geostationary orbit.
- It will be able **to measure atmospheric pollution** down to a spatial resolution of **4 square miles or neighborhood level.**

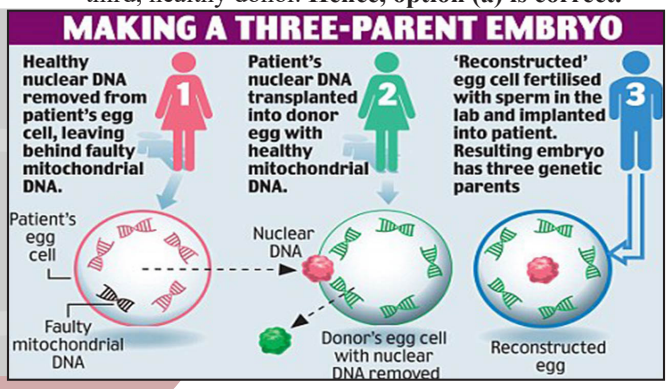
Applications and Importance:

- TEMPO will have multiple applications from **measuring levels of various pollutants to providing air quality forecasts** and helping the development of emission-control strategies
- More than **40% of the US population live in places with unhealthy levels of particle pollution or** ozone, and air pollution is blamed for some 60,000 premature deaths a year.

64. (a)

Explanation:

- The term **"three-parent baby"** is associated with a groundbreaking reproductive technique known as **mitochondrial replacement therapy** (MRT) or **mitochondrial donation.** In this procedure, genetic material from three individuals is utilized to create a child with the aim of preventing the transmission of mitochondrial diseases.
- This procedure aims to prevent the transmission of mitochondrial diseases from the **mother to the child,** resulting in a baby with genetic contributions from both parents and the mitochondrial DNA from a third donor.
- It works on the principle in which the **diseased mitochondria are replaced by healthy mitochondria** to avoid transfer of mitochondrial diseases from mother to the offspring.
- **Mitochondria** are **tiny energy-producing structures** within cells, each containing a small amount of genetic material. When mitochondrial DNA mutations occur, they can lead to severe health issues.
- MRT involves the nucleus of an egg or embryo from the intended mother being transferred into a donor egg with healthy mitochondria. This donor egg, now containing nuclear DNA from the mother and mitochondrial DNA from the donor, is then fertilized with sperm.
- As a result, the **child inherits their nuclear DNA** (which contains the majority of their genetic information) from both parents and the mitochondrial DNA from the third, healthy donor. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**


MAKING A THREE-PARENT EMBRYO
Healthy nuclear DNA removed from patient's egg cell, leaving behind faulty mitochondrial DNA.
Patient's nuclear DNA transplanted into donor egg with healthy mitochondrial DNA.
'Reconstructed' egg cell fertilised with sperm in the lab and implanted into patient. Resulting embryo has three genetic parents
1
2
3
Patient's egg cell
Faulty mitochondrial DNA
Nuclear DNA
Donor's egg cell with nuclear DNA removed
Reconstructed egg

65. (a)

Explanation:

- Generic drugs are **pharmaceutical products** that are **nearly identical to brand-name medications** in terms of their active ingredients, safety, efficacy, and quality. They provide a cost-effective alternative to brand-name drugs and play a critical role in modern healthcare. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
- **Active Ingredients:** Generic drugs contain the **same active ingredients as their brand-name counterparts.** These active ingredients are responsible for the drug's therapeutic effects.
- **Definition:** Presently there is **no definition of generic or branded drugs** under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1945. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- **Safety and Efficacy:** Generic drugs undergo rigorous testing and must meet stringent quality and safety standards. They are considered just as safe and effective as brand-name drugs.

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- **Cost Savings:** Generic drugs are **typically more affordable than brand-name drugs.** This cost difference arises because generic drug manufacturers do not incur the high research and development expenses that brand-name manufacturers do.
- **Accessibility:** Generic drugs are widely available and prescribed by healthcare professionals. They are dispensed by mainstream pharmacies and can be obtained through insurance plans, making essential medications **more accessible to a broader population.** Generic drugs are usually produced by different pharmaceutical companies than those that developed and market the brand-name drugs. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- **Regulation:** Government regulatory agencies oversee the approval and manufacturing processes for generic drugs to ensure their quality and safety. This regulatory oversight ensures that generic drugs meet the same rigorous standards as brand-name drugs.
- Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pari Yojana aims to **popularize generic medicines among the masses** and dispel the prevalent notion that low priced generic medicines are of inferior quality or are less effective. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

66. (c)

Explanation:

- Lab-grown diamonds are produced using **advanced technological processes** that mimic the conditions under which natural diamonds are formed deep within the Earth's mantle. As a result, they have the same **chemical composition** and **virtually identical physical properties as natural diamonds.** This makes them indistinguishable from natural diamonds to the naked eye and traditional gemological testing. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- Lab-grown diamonds are not chemically distinct from natural diamonds, and they share similar properties.
- Both natural and lab-grown diamonds are primarily composed of carbon atoms, and lab-grown diamonds typically use carbon as their carbon source.
- **Lab-grown diamonds** are often considered **more environmentally friendly** than natural diamonds due to reduced environmental impact related to mining. Their production typically consumes less energy and generates fewer carbon emissions, making them a more sustainable choice for consumers concerned about environmental issues. **Hence, statement (II) is not correct.**

Lab-grown diamonds offer several advantages over natural diamonds:

- **Cost-Effective:** They are generally more affordable than their natural counterparts.
- **Ethical and Sustainable:** Lab-grown diamonds are not associated with the environmental and ethical concerns often linked to diamond mining.
- **Customization:** They can be produced in various sizes, shapes, and colors, allowing for customization in jewelry design.
- **Traceability:** The production process of lab-grown diamonds is traceable and transparent.

67. (c)

Explanation:

- **GNP = GDP + Factor income earned by the domestic factors of production employed in the rest of the world – Factor income earned by the factors of production of the rest of the world employed in the domestic economy.**
- Therefore, it includes the wages of Indian citizen and income from the factor of Production owned by Indian citizens abroad. It excludes the income of foreigners earned in India. **Hence, statement (1) and (2) are correct.**
- Hence, GNP = GDP + Net factor income from abroad (Net factor income from abroad = Factor income earned by the domestic factors of production employed in the rest of the world – Factor income earned by the factors of production of the rest of the world employed in the domestic economy).
- A part of the capital gets consumed during the year due to wear and tear. This wear and tear are called depreciation.
- Naturally, depreciation does not become part of anybody's income. If we deduct depreciation from GNP the measure of aggregate income that we obtain is called Net National Product (NNP). **Thus NNP = GNP – Depreciation.**

68. (b)

Explanation:

- The ratio of nominal to real GDP is a well-known index of prices. This is called GDP Deflator. Thus, if GDP stands for nominal GDP and gdp stands for real GDP then, **GDP deflator = GDP/ gdp.**

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- CPI or Consumer price index is the index of prices of a given basket of commodities which are bought by the representative consumer. **CPI is generally expressed in percentage terms.**

Difference between CPI and GDP deflator:

- The goods purchased by consumers do not represent all the goods which are produced in a country. GDP deflator takes into account all such goods and services.
- CPI includes prices of goods consumed by the representative consumer; hence it includes prices of imported goods. GDP deflator does not include prices of imported goods. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The **weights are constant in CPI** – but they **differ** according to production level of each good in **GDP deflator.**

69. (a)

Explanation:

- **RBI** publishes figures for four alternative measures of money supply, viz. **M1, M2, M3 and M4.** They are defined as follows
  - M1 = CU + DD (where, **CU is currency notes** plus coins held by the public and DD is net demand deposits held by commercial banks.) **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - M2 = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks
  - M3 = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks
  - M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings organizations (excluding National Savings Certificates)
  - M1 and M2 are known as narrow money.
  - M3 and M4 are known as broad money. These measures are in decreasing order of liquidity. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
  - **M1 is the most liquid** and easiest for transactions whereas **M4 is the least liquid of all. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**
  - **M3** is the most used measure of money supply. It is also known as **aggregate monetary resources.**

70. (d)

Explanation:

- **A liquidity trap is an adverse economic situation** that can occur when consumers and investors hoard cash rather than spending or investing it even when interest rates are low, stymying efforts by economic policymakers to stimulate economic growth. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- In other words, with an **increased supply of money in the economy** the price you have to pay for holding money balance, viz. the rate of interest, should come down. However, if the **market rate of interest is already low enough** so that everybody expects it to rise in future, causing capital losses, nobody will wish to hold bonds.
- Everyone in the economy will hold their wealth in money balance and if additional money is injected within the economy, it will be used up to satiate people's craving for **money balances without increasing the demand for bonds** and without further lowering the rate of interest below the floor min. **Such a situation is called a liquidity trap.** The speculative money demand function is infinitely elastic here.

71. (d)

Explanation:

- The **total liability of the monetary authority of the country,** RBI, is called the monetary base or **high-powered money.**
- It consists of currency (notes and coins in circulation with the public and vault cash of commercial banks) and deposits held by the Government of India and commercial banks with RBI. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- RBI regulates money supply by controlling the stock of high-powered money, the bank rate and reserve requirements of the commercial banks.

72. (a)

Explanation:

- Along with the budget, three policy statements are mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003.
- **The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement** sets **a three-year rolling target for specific fiscal** indicators and examines whether revenue expenditure can be financed through revenue receipts on a sustainable basis and how productively capital receipts including market borrowings are being utilized. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**

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- **The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement sets the priorities of the government in the fiscal area,** examining current policies and justifying any deviation in important fiscal measures. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **The Macroeconomic Framework Statement** assesses **the prospects of the economy with respect to the GDP growth rate,** fiscal balance of the central government and external balance. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

73. (b)

Explanation:

- Fiscal deficit is the **difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing.**
- Gross fiscal deficit = Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + non-debt creating capital receipts); **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- Primary Deficit is simply the fiscal deficit minus the interest payments.
- **Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit - Interest payment; Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Revenue Deficit:** The revenue deficit refers to the excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. **Revenue deficit = Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts**

74. (c)

Explanation:

- Capital Account records all international transactions of assets.
- An asset is any one of the forms in which wealth can be held, for example: money, stocks, bonds, Government debt, etc. Purchase of assets is a debit item on the capital account.
- If an Indian buys a US Car Company, it enters capital account transactions as a debit item (as foreign exchange is flowing out of India). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- On the other hand, sale of assets like sale of share of an Indian company to a Chinese customer is a credit item on the capital account. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Items like Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs), external borrowings and assistance are part of capital account transaction. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- **Invisibles** include **services, transfers** and flows of income that take place between different countries and are part of **current account** transactions. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**

75. (c)

Explanation:

LIBOR

- The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is a benchmark interest rate at which major global banks lend to one another in the international interbank market for short-term loans. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- LIBOR is the benchmark interest rate at which major global banks lend to one another, determines the borrowing cost between banks.
- LIBOR is administered by the Intercontinental Exchange, which asks major global banks how much they would charge other banks for short-term loans.
- The rate is calculated using the **Waterfall Methodology,** a standardized, transaction-based, data-driven, layered method.
- LIBOR has been subject to manipulation, scandal, and methodological critique, making it less credible today as a benchmark rate.
- LIBOR is being replaced by the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) on June 30, 2023, with phase-out of its use beginning after 2021. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- RBI asks banks to ensure complete transition from LIBOR by July 2023. It will be replaced by SOFR. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

SOFR

- The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is a benchmark interest rate for dollar-denominated derivatives and loans that is replacing the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).
- SOFR is based on transactions in the Treasury repurchase market and is seen as preferable to LIBOR since it is based on data from observable transactions rather than on estimated borrowing rates.
- While SOFR is becoming the benchmark rate for dollar-denominated derivatives and loans, other countries have sought their own alternative rates, such as SONIA and EONIA.

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76. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Economist Intelligence Unit** released its 2023 report on **global liveability index,** placing Austria's capital **Vienna** as the top ranked city to live in 2023. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- It rates living conditions in 173 cities across **five categories: stability, health care, culture and environment, education and infrastructure.**
- New Delhi and Mumbai are at 141st position and Chennai at 144th. Ahmedabad and Bengaluru are ranked 147 and 148, respectively.

77. (c)

Explanation:

Effects of increased Inflation:

- Inflation raises prices, lowering your purchasing power.
- With every inflation the currency of the economy depreciates. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Inflation also lowers the values of pensions, savings, and Treasury notes.
- Inflation leads to a reduction in exports because goods and services become more expensive for buyers. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Assets such as real estate and collectibles usually keep up with inflation.
- Variable interest rates on loans increase during inflation.

78. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)** was set up by an act of Parliament during 1972 under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The erstwhile Marine Products Export Promotion Council established by the Government of India in September 1961 was converted into MPEDA on 24th August 1972.
- The Marine Products Export Development Authority under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is a **statutory body** entrusted with the primary task of promotion of export of marine products. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It has the authority to fix the standards and specifications for marine products for export purposes. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It also improves the marketing of marine products outside India.

79. (a)

Explanation:

- With **189 member** countries, the World Bank Group is a unique global partnership: **five institutions** working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries.
- **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** provides loans, credits, and grants.
- **International Development Association (IDA)** provides low- or no-interest loans to low-income countries.
- The **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** provides investment, advice, and asset management to companies and governments.
- The **Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** insures lenders and investors against political risk such as war.
- The **International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** settles investment disputes between investors and countries. **India is not a member of ICSID. Hence option (a) is correct.**

80. (d)

Explanation:

- **National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM),** launched in 2021, has achieved the target of imparting Intellectual Property (IP) awareness and basic training to **1 million students**. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- It aims to **inculcate the spirit of creativity and innovation** to students of higher education **(classes 8 to 12)** and ignite and inspire the students at college/ Universities to innovate and protect their creations.
- The program is being implemented by the **Intellectual Property Office,** the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), **Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**

81. (c)

Explanation:

- MSP is the minimum support price. It was first introduced in the 1965-66 season (July-June) for wheat, and it now covers 23 crops.

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- The **Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices** (CACP) **recommends MSPs for** 22 mandated crops and **Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane.**
- **CACP** is an **attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.**
- The CACP projects three kinds of production cost **for every crop, both at state and all-India** average levels.
- **'A2':** Covers all paid-out costs directly incurred by the farmer in cash and kind on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, hired labour, leased-in land, fuel, irrigation, etc. **Hence, statement (1), (2) and (3) are correct.**
- **'A2+FL':** Includes A2 plus an imputed value of unpaid family labour. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- **'C2':** It is a more comprehensive cost that factors in rentals and interest forgone on owned land and fixed capital assets, on top of A2+FL. **Hence, statement (5) is not correct.**
- The government considers A2+ FL as production cost**.** CACP reckons only A2+FL cost for return.
- However, C2 costs are used by CACP primarily as benchmark reference costs (opportunity costs) to see if the MSPs recommended by them at least covers these costs in some of the major producing States.
- The **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs** (CCEA) of the Union government **takes a final decision on the level of MSPs** and other recommendations made by CACP.

82. (c)

Explanation:

Charter Act of 1833:

- It made the **Governor- General of Bengal as the Governor- General of India** and vested in him all **civil and military powers.**
- It attempted to **introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants** and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, **this provision was negated after opposition** from the Court of Directors.

Charter Act of 1813:

- It **abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India.** However, the **monopoly over trade in tea and trade with China was retained with the company.**
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It **allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India** for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Charter Act of 1853:

- It **separated for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor- General's council.**
- It **introduced an open competition system of election and recruitment of civil servants.** The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the **Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.**

Indian Council Act of 1861:

- It made the **beginning of the representative institutions by associating Indians with the law- making process.**
- It **initiated the process of decentralisation** by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- **It also gave a recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

83. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.**
- It is likely that many features of this system were **derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- They **collected taxes and other dues** from peasants, craftspeople and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated **contingent of horses and elephants.**
- **These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control.** Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The **Amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court** with gifts to express their loyalty.

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- Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another.
- However, during the **17th century,** many of these **nayakas established independent kingdoms.** This hastened the collapse of the central imperial structure.

84. (d)

Explanation:

- Sanchi is a **world heritage site in Madhya Pradesh**. **Originally the stupa was a small brick structure** which expanded over a period and was covered with stone, **Vedika (outer wall)** and the **Torana (gateways).**
- Along with other relatively small stupas, there are **three main stupas at Sanchi. Stupa-1** is presumed to have the **relics of the Buddha. Stupa-2** has the **relics of ten less famous arhats (enlightened beings)** belonging to three different generations. Their names are found on the relic casket. **Stupa-3** has the **relics of Sariputta and Mahamougalayana.** (Disciples of Buddha)
- **Stupa-1, known for the carvings on its gateways is one of the finest examples of stupa architecture.**
- This includes **beautiful women swinging from the edge of the gateway, holding onto a tree.**
- Initially, scholars were a bit intrigued about this image, which seemed to have little to do with renunciation. However, after examining other literary traditions, they realised that it could be a **representation of what is described in Sanskrit as a Shalabhanjika.**
- According to the popular belief, this was a **woman whose touch caused trees to flower and bear fruit.** It is likely that this was **regarded as an auspicious symbol and integrated into the decoration of the stupa.**
- Shalabhanjika was a **yakshi who served as the symbol of fertility. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

85. (b)

Explanation:

- Shiva's dancing position 'Nataraja' is **associated with the end of the cosmic world.**

- In this **Chola period** bronze sculptures, he has been shown **balancing himself on his right leg and suppressing the 'Apasmara'** also known as **'Muyalaka', the demon of ignorance or forgetfulness, with the foot of the same leg.**
- At the same time, he raises his **left leg in 'Bhujangatrasita' stance, which represents 'Tirobhava',** that is kicking away the veil of maya or illusion from the devotee's mind.
- His **four arms are outstretched**, and the **main right hand is posed in 'Abhaya hasta' or the gesture suggesting.**
- The **upper right holds the Damaru,** his favourite musical instrument **to keep on the beat tala.**
- The **upper left hand carries a flame** while the **main left hand is held in Dola hasta and connects with the 'Abhaya hasta' of the right hand.**
- His hair locks fly on both the sides touching the **circular Jvala mala or the garland of flames which surrounds the entire dancing figuration. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

86. (a)

Explanation:

- Padmanabhapuram Palace, an **exemplar of Kerala architecture** is listed in the **tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.**
- Padmanabhapuram Palace is an exceptional **example of traditional timber architecture** with **indigenous building techniques,** a style unparalleled in the world and based on historic building system, **Taccusastra (the science of carpentry) unique to Kerala. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- **Taccusastra** bears the prescription for the **function and placement, direction, size and design of a structure and specifications** for designated spaces within individual structures.
- The **400-year-old palace complex,** built between the 1590s and the early 1800s continues to be under the control of the Kerala government even after Kanyakumari was annexed to Tamil Nadu in 1956 following the reorganisation of the States.

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- The original name of **Padmanabhapuram was Kalkulam.** Dutch traveller John Nieuhoff, who had seen the fortified town, had referred to the place as Kalkolang in his book Voyages and Travels (1664).

87. (a)

Explanation:

- **Dhrupad and Khyal** are two prominent **gharanas (schools)** within the **Hindustani classical music** tradition.
- The origin of Khyal music is indeed attributed to **Amir Khusrau,** who is credited with developing this style of Indian classical music. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**
- Although Dhrupad consolidated its position as a classical form of music in the **13th century,** it reached its zenith in the court of **emperor Akbar.**
- In Khyal music, **'taan' (fast melodic runs)** are given significant importance, and they play a crucial role in the elaboration and ornamentation of the composition, contrary to the statement's implication.
- Because of this, Alap is given much less room in the Khyal music as compared to Dhrupad. **Hence statement (2) is not correct.**
- However, Dhrupad starts with 'Alap' which is sung without words. The tempo rises gradually, and it is a major part of the performance.

88. (c)

Explanation:

- Swami Vivekananda was born as **Narendra Nath Datta**, on **12th January 1863.**
- He was a monk and **chief disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.**
- He introduced Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the Western world and is credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the world stage during the late **19th century.**
- **He established Ramakrishna Mission in 1897, named after his Guru Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa. Hence, option (c) is not correct.**
- He also represented India in the **first Parliament of Religion held in Chicago (U.S.) in 1893.**
- One of the most significant contributions of Swami Vivekananda to the modern world is his interpretation of religion as a universal experience of transcendent Reality, common to all humanity.

89. (c)

Explanation:

- During the **Swadeshi Movement** in India, which was a significant phase of the Indian freedom struggle against British colonial rule. There were two ideologies that evolved: moderates and extremists.
- It's important to note that while some leaders followed a **moderate path of petition, prayer and protest,** others adopted more **extremist or radical strategies of boycott of foreign goods** and **non-cooperation** during the Swadeshi Movement.

Moderate leaders of INC:

- A.O. Hume
- W.C. Banerjee
- Surendra Nath Banerjee
- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Feroze Shah Mehta
- Gopalakrishna Gokhale
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
- Badruddin Tyabji
- Justice Ranade
- G.Subramanya Aiyar

Extremist leaders of INC:

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Ashwini Kumar Dutt
- Rajnaryan Bose
- Aurobindo Ghosh

90. (d)

Explanation:

Sports Awarded in India	Awarded For
Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award	Awarded for outstanding performances in sports spanning over a period of four years.

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Arjuna Award	Given out for consistent good performance over a period of four years.
Dronacharya Award	It is awarded to coaches for producing medal winners at prestigious international events.
Major Dhyan Chand Award	Presented for good performance and contributing towards the promotion of sports.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy	Given to the university for top performance in inter-university tournaments over the last one year.
Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar	Awarded to organisations and individuals for playing a role in the area of sports promotion and development over the three years.
Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award	To recognise outstanding achievements in the field of adventure activities or sports on land, sea and air.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

91. (a)

Explanation:

Global Methane Pledge (GMP)

- Recently, Australia joined GMP.
- Launched at **COP26 in 2021** to catalyse action to reduce methane emissions.
- **Led by: United States and European Union.**
- **Aim:** To collectively reduce methane emissions **by at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.**
- **Membership: More than 100 country participants,** together responsible for 45% of global human-caused methane emissions.
- **India did not sign the pledge** because of its concerns over the impact on trade, on the country's vast farm sector, and the role of livestock in the rural economy. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Global Energy Monitor (GEM)

- As per GEM, just 30 fossil fuel companies account for nearly half of the planet-warming methane emitted by the world's energy sector.
- A **non-profit organization** which **aims to develop** and **share information** in support of the worldwide movement for clean energy. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO)

- According to a report by IMEO, cutting methane emissions is the fastest way to tackle climate change in the short-term.
- An initiative by **UNEP,** launched in 2021, with support from **European Commission.**
- **Aim:** To catalyse reduction of methane emissions, starting with fossil fuel sector. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

India Greenhouse Gas programme:

- India Greenhouse Gas programme led by **WRI India (non-profit organization), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)** is an industry-led voluntary framework to measure and manage greenhouse gas emissions.
- The programme builds comprehensive measurement and management strategies to reduce emissions and drive more profitable, competitive and sustainable businesses and organizations in India. **Hence, statement (5) is correct.**

Global Methane Initiative (GMI)

- It is an **international public-private partnership** focused on reducing barriers to the recovery and use of methane as a clean energy source.
- GMI **provides technical support to deploy methane-to-energy projects** around the world that enable partner countries to launch methane recovery and use projects.
- India is a partner country.

Hence, statement (4) is correct.

92. (a)

Explanation:

About Wildlife (Protection) Act (WPA), 1972

- Provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country.
- Empowers the State to declare protected areas, under **4 categories-** National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Community Reserves and Conservation Reserves. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022:

- It has reduced the number of schedules for specially protected animals from 4 to 2. **Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**

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New Chapter 5B for implementation of CITES

Designation of authorities by the Central government:

- **Management Authority (MA)-** responsible for issuance of permits and certificates for trade of scheduled specimens in accordance with the Convention.
- **Scientific Authority-** to advise Management Authority on aspects related to impact on the survival of the specimens being traded.

Increase in Penalties:

- For General violation increases to 1 lakh from Rs 25,000.
- For specially protected animals increases to 25,000 from Rs 10,000.

93. (d)

Explanation:

- **Tillari** is the **seventh wildlife corridor** in the **Maharashtra state** to be declared as a **'conservation reserve'.**The area covering nine villages in the forest range is known to serve as a corridor and even as a habitat for the population of tigers and elephants moving between the three states of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. **Hence, statement (1) is not correct.**
- It connects Mhadei sanctuary in Goa and Bhimgad in Karnataka.
- **Khiram Conservation Reserve** is located in **Anantnag, Jammu Kashmir. Hence, statement (2) is not correct.**

94. (b)

Explanation:

Trees Outside Forests in India (TOFI) Initiative:

- Trees Outside Forests in India Initiative launched by **Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change** and US Agency for International Development (**USAID**) to
  - Enhance carbon sequestration,
  - Support local communities,
  - Strengthen climate resilience of agriculture.

Hence, statement (1) is not correct.

Vanikaran project:

- It is an afforestation project to root out invasive plants, especially **Senna spectabilis.**
- Senna spectabilis is a plant species of the **legume family (Fabaceae) native** to **South and Central America.**

Hence statement (2) is correct.

C40:

- Bengaluru hosted a conference to help cities mainstream climate action.
- It was organized by C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, together with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and was part of series of events organized under the ambit of the Urban 20 (U20).
- C40 is a network of nearly 100 mayors of the world's leading cities to deliver urgent action needed to confront climate crisis.
- Other cities from India under C40 are Ahmedabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.

Hence, statement (3) is correct.

95. (a)

Explanation:

- Recently, the **French President suggested Finlandization** might be a realistic outcome for Ukraine if and when the Russia-Ukraine war ends.
- The **origin of Finlandisation within this dynamic can be broadly traced back to the Cold War.** It refers to the **policy of strict neutrality between Moscow (Russia) and the West that Finland followed during the decades of the Cold War.**
- The principle of neutrality was rooted in the **Agreement of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual assistance** that **Finland signed with the USSR in April 1948.**

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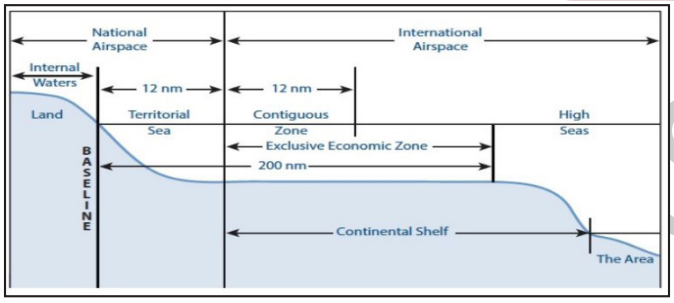
96. (b)

Explanation:

- The original verse appears in **Chapter 6 of Maha Upanishad.** "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" is a Sanskrit phrase from ancient Indian texts, such as the Maha Upanishad, that translates to **"The world is one family"** in English.
- This concept conveys the idea that the entire world and all its inhabitants are interconnected and should be treated as if they were part of a single family. It promotes values of universal brotherhood, unity, and the idea that we should extend kindness and empathy to all people, regardless of their nationality, race, or religion.
- Essentially, it **emphasizes the importance of global unity, peace, and understanding** among different cultures and nations. This phrase has been embraced as a philosophy that encourages cooperation, compassion, and the recognition of our shared humanity. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

97. (d)

Explanation:



- All lands, minerals and other **things of value under the water** of the ocean within the territorial waters of India, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone **belongs to the union.** Hence, a state near the ocean cannot claim jurisdiction over these things.
- India's **territorial waters extend to a distance of 12 nautical miles** from the appropriate base line. Similarly, India's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends up to 200 nautical miles.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

98. (c)

Explanation:

- Optical fiber is a revolutionary technology that has transformed the way we transmit and receive data over long distances. It consists of a thin, **flexible strand of glass or plastic** that functions as a waveguide for light.
- **Light Propagation:** Optical fibers work on the principle of **total internal reflection.** When light enters the core of the fiber at a certain angle, it undergoes multiple reflections off the inner surface, effectively bouncing within the core. This property allows light signals to travel through the fiber with minimal loss or dispersion.
- **Data Transmission:** Data is transmitted as pulses of light, which can **represent binary code (0s and 1s).** As the light signal travels through the core, it maintains its integrity over long distances, experiencing minimal attenuation (signal loss).
- **Advantages:** They can **transmit data at extremely high speeds, carry vast amounts of information, and are immune to electromagnetic interference.** They are also lightweight and resistant to environmental factors like moisture and corrosion.
- **Applications:** Optical fibers are **integral to modern telecommunications,** forming the backbone of the internet and telecommunications networks. They are used for high-speed internet, telephone services, cable television, and data transmission in various industries. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

99. (b)

Explanation:

- Barak River is the second largest river in the Northeastern Region. It originates from south of Kohima in Nagaland near Nagaland – Manipur Border. **Hence statement (1) is not correct.**
- After traversing through Nagaland, Manipur and Assam, it splits at Bhanga into two streams called Surma and Kushiyara. **Hence statement (2) is correct.**
- These two streams rejoin at **Markuli in Bangladesh** and **thereafter the river is called Meghna.** Barak – Meghna River system has a total length of 900 km (origin to upstream Chandpur in Bangladesh).
- Out of this, 524km is in India, 31 km on Indo – Bangladesh border and the rest is in Bangladesh.

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- A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed on sharing of the waters of the Kushiyara river, a distributary of the Barak River which flows through Assam, and then on to Bangladesh. **Hence statement (3) is correct.**

100. (d)

Explanation:

- **Dvaitavada (Dualism) was followed by Madhvacharya.**
- According to dvaitavada of Madhva, the **reality is dual – independent reality (God or brahman) and dependent reality (chit and achit).**
- Madhva's teachings are **based on the premise that there is a fundamental difference between Atman (individual soul) and the Brahman (ultimate reality or God).**
- Madhva holds that **Vishnu is God,** who is also known as Hari, Krishna, Vasudeva etc.
- Ishvara or God is the only reality and is the cause of the universe.
- **Brahma is the creator of the universe, perfect in knowledge and power and is distinct from souls and matter. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The **created universe is the dependent reality** and consists of Jīva (individual souls) and Jada (material things). Jivas are sentient and matter is non-sentient.
- Madhva **asserted that liberation is achievable only through the grace of God.**
- Madhva **emphasized Bhakti** and considered Jnana Yoga and Karma Yoga to be insufficient to the path of liberation.

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